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THE Bombay Gazette.

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CONDENSED
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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,167—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Oct.	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

***INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,**
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

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BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
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PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
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LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B. Sandon Hall	8800	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 5
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	5500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
C. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

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Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 20th Oct.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 21st "	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 24th "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 20th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 24th October calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about the 22nd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebuiat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissien	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

** Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6016	25th Oct, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

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Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Sultan	2,884	Greiwe	25th October

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

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Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
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SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

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Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

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and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

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In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model	... Rs. 15-8	Cash Rs.	14
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND...	" 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Keerjee Khaisey and Co., Bombay.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

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RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

FOR THE HOT SEASON!

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ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

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Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.

This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.

Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.

It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.

Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

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And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS & COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1009 of 1909.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN.............. Plaintiff

VERSUS.

HAJI JACKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL and another .... Defendants.

THE SALE of the MOTOR CAR attached herein and advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, will be proceeded with on TUESDAY, the 18th idem, at 4 o'clock P.M. (S. T.), in the garage of Messrs. BELSIZE MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, (next to the P. and O. Office).

For further particulars, vide the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 19th September, 1910, and published in the "Times of India" of the 26th ultimo, and the "Bombay Samachar" and "Indu Prakash," of the 6th instant.—Dated this 15th day of October, 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for Defendants.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 824 of 1909.

AUGUSTUS JOSEPH VALLES......Plaintiff

vs.

JOHN ALBERT VALLES and others....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day, of February, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1910, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension land, Tax land or ground or oart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being near the Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, which land or ground or oart is known as "Namrao," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4319 and 4320 (2) and Street Nos. 679 and 680A, and bearing Collector's Old No. 366, 407, 145, New Nos. 4110, 4184, 3739, Old Survey No. 307 and 356, and New Survey No. 1A 1449, and containing by admeasurement (6066) six thousand sixty-six square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the North and West by a public passage, on the East by the property of Manuel Francis Valles, and on the South by the property of David Muzello.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JUDAH and SOLOMON Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants, abovenamed, at No. 2. Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a world-wide reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

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it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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HAIG & HAIG

XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality
and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
(For all Communities)
MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book ! ! !
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity !
Available in all Languages ! !
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali Telugu and Tamil !
Kanarese Edition in the Press ! !
More than 600,000 copies already supplied !
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to :—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay & Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LD.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.

UNDER instructions from London we have to notify that the issue of £525,000, 6 per cent. first MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK the above Company, WILL OPEN on MONDAY, 17th instant, nd close not later than noon on THURSDAY, the 21st instant. We are uthorized to state that Local Applications will be received by the BANK of BURMA, Ld., Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, if eceived by letter or telegraph on or before the latter date.

The Conditions of the Debenture issue are :—

5 per cent.	Payable on	Application.
15 do.	do.	Allotment.
30 do.	do.	1 Dec. 1910.
25 do.	do.	1 Feby. 1911.
25 do.	do.	3 April 1911.

Debentures will carry the right for three years to subscribe for ne £1 Ordinary Share at £1 5s. for every £2 worth of Debentures.

Debentures are redeemable after 10 years at 10 per cent. premium.

Debentures will be issued in multiples of £100. The whole of his issue has been underwritten in England.

SIGNED—

For the Rangoon Oil Co., Ld.,
MOWER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

For the Aungban Oil Co., Ld.,
MOWER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

For the Rangoon Refinery Co., Ld.,
MOWER COTTERELL & CO., LD.,
Managing Agents.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, October 17.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d., for T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. 15 Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s „	1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ Forward	1s. 4 11-32d. Dec.
„ 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
France 3 m/s „	171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „	139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	138
„ Shanghai	136 1-4
„ Japan	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-1 ready and Rs. 93-15 orward improved to Rs. 94-3 ready and Rs. 94-1 orward and closed at Rs. 94-2 ready and Rs. 94 orward.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London closed 1-4 up for ready and 5-16 up for forwards and New York also advanced by 1-2.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 76. The London Market having advanced our market remained firm and as the settlement is going for orwards prices fluctuated by four to five annas, and declined to Rs. 75-10-0, but late in the evening demand originated a little more and closed at Rs. 75-14-0. "Kartick" is quoted at Rs. 76-1-0. Demand for ready was as usual and about 75 to 100 cases changed hands.

The Gold market seemed dull. Stocks seemed more and arrivals are heavier, but the demand being very poor, prices ever easier by a quarter of an anna. There is no improvement in sovereigns and prices are well maintained.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chinta	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	6
National Bank	24	1	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	9
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	24	0	0
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	75	13	0
117 Penny Ready	75	12	0
Local per tola	0	11	9
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	75	14	0
Second do	76	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Steady. London prices were 6d. up. Moderate business is passing and prices are unchanged.

Rapeseed.—Quiet. London prices are 3s. down. There being retail sellers prices were easier by an anna.

Groundnuts, Wheat, Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed, Cottonseed and Gingellyseed.—Quiet er

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13 8 0
Linseed, Small	„ 13 4 0
Linseed, Brown	„ 13 9 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	„ 6 7 0
Brown Cawnpore	„ 6 5 0
Yellow do.	„ 7 6 0
Do. Gujarat	„ 7 12 0
Brown Katni	„ 7 4 0
Poppyseed	„ 10 4 0
Castorseed	„ 40 to 41
WHEAT—	
Pissi	„ 31 to 33
Hard Red	„ 30 to 31
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh—	„ 70 to 90
Mowraseed	„ 7 12 0
Groundnuts	„ 44 to 46
Cottonseed	„ 26 to 27
Maize	„ 18 to 19
Wheat Yellow	„ 38 to 40
Khandwa	„ 40 to 45
Bajaro	„ 27 to 30
Joowar	„ 17 to 19
Gram	„ 21 to 24
Minbara	„ 54 to 56
Brown Jubbulpore	„ 49 to 50
Brown Meggi	„ 49 to 50
Kabra	„ 52 to 53
Black Kutni	„ 46 to 47
Myrabollams	„ 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 15th October :—

Wheat	15,869	cwts
Linseed	1,449	„
Rapeseed	6,119	„
Gingellyseed	3,995	„
Poppyseed	157	„
Groundnuts	52	„
Castorseed	3,452	„
Rice	2,470	„
Myrabollams	104	„
Cottonseed	2,042	„
Mowraseed	861	„
Gram	1,526	„
Joowar	709	„
Maize	7	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,545
India	64
Indian Specie	56 1-4
Eastern Bank	75 1/2

MILLS.

Colaba	1,912-8-0
David	381 1-4
Framji Petits	1,455
Manockji Petit	2,800
Nagpur	1,812 1-2 to 15
Standard	1,042 1/2
Swadeshi	1,085

PRESSES.

New Berar	585
New Mofussil	920

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	110
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	166
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref.	275
Colaba Land and Mill	1,120
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	121
Ahmedabad-Prantej	615
Tapti Valley	482 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 4 points down. New York was 5 down and futures declined by 14 and 14. Demand for ready lots from exporters and mills was moderate and rates fluctuated by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 and the general tone of the market was weak. The opener advised 12 points down. The tone of the market for the New Crop was easier and there being sellers price declined by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. New Broach opened at Rs. 316 but at the close it dropped to Rs. 312.

200	W. Wolf and Sons	Sawgin	315 to 316
200	Do.	Bengal	257
100	Do.	Broach	326
350	Currimbhai	Bengal	275 Nov,
100	Ralli Bros	Paddi	285
100	Bombay and Co	Mathia	268
100	Bamji and Co	Anjar	291
100	Madhowji	Broach	300
110	H Goculdas and Co	do.	320
200	Ralli Bros	Anjar	287
300	Do.	Bengal	267 Jan.
300	Do.	Western	312
200	Volkart Bros	Khandesh	271 Jan.
200	do.	Westerns	312

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	254
„ F Good	242
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	269
„ F Good	257
Sind Punjab Fine	267
„ F Good	255
Khandesh Fine	284
„ F Good	274
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	302
„ F Good	292
Akola Khangaum Fine	297
„ F Good	287
Amraoti Fine	297
„ F Good	287
Yeotmal Fine	307
„ F Good	297
Nagpore	312
F Good	302
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	314
„ F Good	304
Methia Fine	284
„ F Good	275
Broach Gin Fine	338
„ F Good	328
Broach Gin Good FUTURES	316
Comptah Gin	324
sawginned Good, for ready	322
Westerns H. G.	306
Do M G	312

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 15th October :—

Khandeish	... Bales
Central India	... „
Barsi and Nagur	... „
Berar	13 „
Central Provinces	... „
Oomras	18 „
Dhollera	55 „
Broach	... „
Coompta and Dharwar	250 „
Westerns	... „
Bengal N. W. P.	135 „
Bengals Rajputana	... „
Rajputana	... „
Sind	... „
Persia	... „
Egyptian	... „
Other sorts	... „
Total...	466

LIVERPOOL, October 17.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	14,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Oct.—Nov.	7·71—12
Nov.—Dec.	7·65—12
Dec.—Jan.	7·65—12
Jan.—Feb.	7·65—12
Feb.—Mar.	7·65—12
Mar.—Apl.	7·66—12
Apl.—May	7·66—12
May.—June	7·66—12
June-July	7·64—12

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	This Month Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Next Month Cotton.
Antwerp	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Havre	......	......	15 0	15 6
Hull	......	......	14 0	15 0
Liverpool	16 0	17 6	15 6	16 0
Marseilles	......	......	15 6	16 0
Genoa	......	......	15 0	15 6
London	......	......	15 0	16 0
Hamburg	......	......	15 6	16 0
Trieste	......	......	17 0	18 0
Venice	......	......	17 0	18 0

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 54 9
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	„ 45 6
Tin Ingots	...	„ 42 8
Spelter S M, M M, J, G	...	„ 20 8
Georgshutte	...	„ 22 6
Copper Ingots K S	...	„ 48 0
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10 12, 14	„ 58 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, Oct. 15.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	......	7,500	......
5 Package	......	2,002	99,602

Importers.	Vessels.	From
A A Rahim	Salsette	Suez
Sundry Importers	do	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th October, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	7	8,362
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	17	20,427

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Calcutta week opened with holiday feeling in the Share Market. Coal shares ruled steady with only a small business passing. More attention was directed to tea shares and also to the local Industrials. Railways also came in for support. The following transactions were reported :—

Coal Shares.—Auckland Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4-12 ; Bhalgorha Rs. 16-8; East Indian Rs. 36-8; Kasoonda Rs. 22-4 ; New Beerbhoom Rs. 44-4 ; Raneegunge Rs. 19-4 and Rs. 19-8 ; Standard Rs. 19 and Rs. 19-4

3½ per cent Government paper is quoted at Rs. 93-15 for both cash and forward.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 15th October 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 8th October 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	October 8. Rs.	October 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,09,45,321	1,05,69,041
Other Deposits	12,10,30 390	12,21,98,110
Post Bills	7,050	6,931
Sundries	20,55,665	20,88,797
Rs....	15,45,38,426	15,53,62,879
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,68,90,419	1,64,18,127
Other authorised Securities	18,13,340	17,62,428
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,27,51,864	1,15,32,964
Loans do. do.	3,73,12,161	3,71,90,221
Bills discounted and purchased	1,95,48,552	1,86,32,241
Dead Stocks	2,88,569	2,88,569
Stamps	4,623	4,550
Bullion	5,78,288	4,93,082
Balance with other Banks.	9,55,376	4,18,302
Sundries	2,22,628	2,26,143
Cash	6,41,77,606	6,83,96,252
	15,45,38,426	15,53,62,879

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 11th Oct. 1910, as compared with the statement of 4th Oct, 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	October 4. Rs.	a.	p.	October 11. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,73,00,000	0	0	1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,09,86,996	15	11	2,35,02,858	6	3
Other Deposits, &c	17,96,18,701	0	10	17,34,55,511	2	5
Bank Post Bills &c	7,37,153	5	2	5,97,171	12	1
Sundries	14,25,579	8	0	13,11,618	11	7
Rs ..	24,00,68,430	13	11	23,61,67,160	0	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,76,22,245	0	0	2,77,93,225	0	0
other authorized Investments	83,28,716	0	0	81,10,334	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,55,21,069	6	2	3,57,98,219	13	3
Accounts of Credit on do	4,14,49,001	3	2	4,21,18,602	2	3
Bills discounted, &c	3,89,05,677	9	1	3,85,98,706	15	11
Balances with other Banks	60,06,023	8	5	55,95,530	15	9
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	21,74,791	2	11	21,69,900	7	9
Stamps	12,208	1	2	11,947	8	0
Sundries	2,23,622	7	4	1,20,767	9	10
	16,02,43,364	6	3	16,03,17,234	8	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office Cash, &c., at Branches	7,98,25,066	7	8	7,58,49,925	7	7
	24,00,68,430	13	11	23,61,67,160	0	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	25,66,956	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	51,095	Decrease.
Other Deposits	61,63,190	Do.
Post Bills	1,39,982	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	47,402	Decrease.
Loans	2,77,150	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	6,69,601	Do.
Mercantile Bills	3,06,971	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	4,82,072	Do.
Cash at Branches	34,93,070	Do.

IN a Consular report on the Bahama Islands a description is given of what is termed "the world's biggest sponge." It is in form perfectly round, arched like an immense fruits cake, and is 6ft. in circumference and 2ft. in diameter in every direction. When taken from the water is weighed between 80lb. and 90lb., and now that it has dried out and been relieved of all excrescences it weighs about 12lb. Its equal in size, fine quality and attractive appearance has never been seen.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.
"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell i

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY,

DEATH.

KENNEDY.—October 14, at Bombay, Florence Mary Kennedy, aged 22. R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULROONEY.—October 1, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. J. Mulrooney, O. C., of a son.

O'HARA.—September 27, at Rangoon, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. O'Hara, a daughter.

SCOTT.—October 3, at Beltrees, Syriam, the wife of Norman Wilson Scott, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ELSWORTHY.—October 7, at the General Hospital, Madras, Percy John Elsworthy, in his 39th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water 8-0m., 8-03a.; Low water, 1-0m. 2-36.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Empire Theatre, "The Koochparvanaipore Command," in aid of Soldiers' Home, 9-30 p. m.

Skating Rink : Morning, evening and night sessions.

Maxim : "They who loose to-day may win tomorrow."—WALL STREET MAXIM.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua" with the English Mails of the 7th, October which left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Sealdah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-20 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE.—Yesterday morning at a quarter-past ten at the Colaba station, Ardeshir E. Messman, aged about thirty, attempted to get into a railway train in motion when he slipped and fell on the line. His both legs were crushed and he was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where one of his legs was amputated. It is believed that the other will have to be amputated also.

VALUABLE NECKLACE MISSING :—Juggonnath H. Vakil, residing in Satta Gully reports that he had placed a pearl necklace, which was given to him on approval, in a drawer of a cupboard in his room at 3 p.m. on the 13th instant and when he went to look for it at noon the next day he missed it. The necklace consisted of two strings of 94 and 86 pearls respectively and was worth Rs. 5,000.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Territorial	Blankenburg
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Grand Selection	Faust	Gounod
Fantasia (Cornet Solo)	Alpine Echoes	Herfurth
Serenade	In this Hour of Softened Splendour	Pinsuti
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Caryll
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss

A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, celebrated the feast of its Patroness on Sunday in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. High Mass was sung by the Rev. V. Prazeres, acolyted by the Rev. Frs. J. M. Moniz, Spiritual Director of the Society, and C. Fernandes. A charity sermon was delivered by the Rev. G. Candes, Assistant at St. Michael's Church, Mahim After the service a general meeting of the members and subscribers was held and was presided over by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. L. C. Pera, V. C., and Administor of the Diocese of Damaun. Mr. V. X. Fialho, the secretary, read the annual report on the working of the Society, which showed that during the year 173 poor were supported by the Society consisting of blind 22, crippled 40, destitute and infirm 89 and children 24. On these in kind and money Rs. 6,941-5-0 were expended whilst the income amounted to Rs. 7,811-0-1. The building fund started by the Society amounts to Rs. 5,446-2-4. 25 per cent. of which, however, has been utilized towards the maintenance of the poor. The Society appeals to the generosity of the charitable public to help this Fund. The Society has also provided some of the poor with light work, such as making thread buttons. country bidis, etc. Mr. A. S. d'Souza, President of the Society having thanked all present, H. E. Viscount Wrem, and the Rev. Herculano Gonsalves made a collection and realised a sum of Rs. 112. A Fancy Fair brought a return of Rs. 160.

REAR ADMIRAL SLADE.

Rear-admiral E. J. Slade, commanding the East Indian Squadron, on Monday, paid a visit to General Swann, commanding the Bombay Brigade, at the Head Quarters, Bazar Gate, Bombay.

Half a company of the Gloster Regiment under the command of Capt. Beazelz provided the Guard-of-Honour and paid the military compliments to the Admiral on his arrival and departure. He was received at the entrance by General Swann and Major Hume, Deputy Quarter Master General.

EXPLOSION IN BOMBAY.

Death of a Beggar Boy.

AT about half-past two o'clock on Monday afternoon at Cowasji Patel Tank, considerable consternation was caused when something fell into the road bursting with a loud report and sending up a cloud of smoke. As soon as the smoke was cleared up, it was ascertained that five beggar boys were playing in a passage between two blocks of the Coronation building with a tin box, when it fell in the passage at the back and exploded. Several people were hurt and three of those who were not seriously injured were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, while two others, one named Bhola Mohan, aged about fourteen, and another whose name has not yet been ascertained, were sent to Sir J. J. Hospital. Bhola's left leg was blown off. The other had received multiple injuries and he died on his way to the hospital.

Inspectors Fern and Salway were the first to appear on the scene and rendered first aid to the injured.

The Police Commissioner, Mr. S.M. Edwardes, Mr. F. M. Gadney, and Mr. F. H. Vincent motored to the scene followed by Superintendent Priestley, Mr. Giles, Inspector of Explosives, and other officers and assisted in making inquiries.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Framjee Patel sends us the following lette for publication :—

Fountain Hall, Poona, 16th October, 1910.

My dear Mr. Patel,—I have much pleasure in subscribing Rs. 250 towards the Guarantee Fund in connection with the proposed visit of the Indian Cricket Team to England.

I do not share the extravagant hopes indulged in some quarters as to the result of the visit, but I have no doubt it will greatly further the efforts that are being made to promote good feeling between Englishmen and Indians. The success that has attended the initial stages of the enterprise augurs well for the future, and your labours in this connection and in the cause of physical culture in general cannot be too highly appreciated.

Wishing the undertaking every success.—I am, etc.,
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

J. M. Framjee Patel, Esq.

POLICE COURT.

PLEADED GUILTY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dhondu Narayen, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of brass bells attached to a leather strap belonging to a cart driver named Aba Jathina.

It appeared that the complainant had gone into a tea shop on Sunday afternoon leaving his cart standing in the road in Old Hanuman lane. On his return he found the bells, which had been strapped round the neck that his bullock were missing. The same afternoon the accused was arrested at Pydhownie by a policeman with the property in his possession, and the complainant on being shown the bells identified them as his own.

Dhondu pleaded guilty to the charge. As he had one previous conviction, the Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Miller charged a Pathan before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being in possession of two pieces of muslin of which he could give no satisfactory explanation.

It appeared that the accused was searched by a policeman while he was going out of the Prince's Dock and the pieces of cloth were found concealed under his turban.

Questioned by the Court the accused said that the pieces of cloth were inside a bundle of fire wood, which he was carrying from a steamer and that he did not know that they were there.

The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him one week's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A BLANKET.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Syed Mahomed Syed Gulam was charged with the theft of a blanket from the s. s. "Egypt."

The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate convicted the accused and taking into consideration that this was his first offense, sentenced him to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Inspector Morris charged Munshi Sheikh Ebrahim, Balwant Pataji Pawa and Abdul Karim with cheating by personation.

It appeared that on the 9th July last the accused went to a bookseller's shop in Vithalwady and called upon Pandarinath Pathak to show certain books representing to him that they were appointed inspectors under the New Press Act. As those books did not bear the name of the publisher and the printer the complainant was informed that they would be proceeded against. The next day they induced the complainant to give them Rs. 7 for compounding the matter.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MILL FIRE AT BARODA.

THE loss sustained in the recent destruction by fire of the main block of the Baroda Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co's premises is roughly estimated at Rs. 600,000. The buildings were insured as follows :—

Imperial, Rs. 2,50,000 ; China Fire, Rs. 15,000 ; Netherlands, Rs. 10,000 ; All India, Rs. 10,000 ; National General, Rs. 1,50,000 ; United London, Rs. 10,000 ; Globus, Rs. 25,000 ; L'Union, Rs. 58,000; Liverpool Victoria, Rs. 25,000 ; Norwich Union, Rs. 10,000 ; British Crown, Rs. 20,000 ; Central Rs. 50,000; Legai Rs. 20,000 Salamander, Rs. 10,000; Northern, Rs. 1,00,000 ; Alliance, Rs. 35,000 ; Baloise Rs. 25,000 Albingia, Rs. 20,000; Nord Deutsche, Rs. 20,000; Hamburgh Bremen, Rs.20,000; Batavia, Rs. 15,000 ; Fire Insurance Co. of 1877, Rs. 15,000 ; and Allianz, Rs. 25,000 = Rs. 9,38,000 ; and uninsured, Rs. 25,000 = Rs. 9,63,000.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th October.

173. Parades—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd instant, and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1 inch aiming rifle practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

174. D. R. F. Class—Parade at the Apollo Bunder on Wednesday 19th instant at 7·15 a.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

175. Musketry.—The Range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 23rd instant.

Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m. Church Gate 7-5 a.m. and Grant Road 7-16 a.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 18th October.

900—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant.

Tuesday the 18th instant—Lecture for N C Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Subject—Obstacles, Knotting and Lashing, Military Engineering Part I, Field Defence 1908, Pages 69-80.

II. "C" Coy Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the back of Army and Navy Stores.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

III. Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

IV. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Wednesday the 19th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade at 7-30 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. "D" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

III. "F" Company Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, Caps.

Thursday the 20th instant—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 21st instant—"A" Company Parade at 5-45 p.m. at the Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

II. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

901.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

902. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing and practice for Viceroy's and I V R A Competitors from 20th to 29th instant inclusive.

The Viceroy's competition will be fired on Sunday and Monday the 30th and 31st instant.

903. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January 1911.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Detachment of the above Association have opened the season brilliantly by a shoot on Sunday 16th instant at 500 and 800 yards.

Matches I and II of the programme being fired that day. The detachment is composed of members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles, Bombay Vol Artillery and G. I. P. Ry. Vols. particulars of the Association can be obtained on application to all Adjutants of Volunteers and the local Hon. Secretary, I. V. R. A. Bombay Vol. Rifles Head-Quarters. Matches I and II are open until the 31st instant and may be fired on the Ghat Kopar Ranges between 20th and 29th instant the ranges being available daily excepting Sunday 23rd instant (when it is reserved for Class Firing).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

Sergt Alcock, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. put up a possible on the Figure Target at 500 yards in match I followed up by 11 tie shot bullseyes. Cr. Sergt. Gidney, B. V. Rifles put up a 34 in the same match.

A. A. WALL, Sergt.-Major
B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The rainfall has been slightly lighter, except in Deltaic Bengal and Northern Burma. It has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal Proper and Mysore, fairly general in Orissa and the south-east of the Central Provinces and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Burma, Assam, Ootacamund, south-east Madras, and the north Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are :—Myitkyina had one and a half inches; Dibrugarh, one ; Silchar, Mymensingh and Saugor Island, two; Narayanganj, Calcutta and Balasore, one and a half; Jessore, three; Burdwan and Sambalpur, one; Chaibassa, two; Jagdalpur, one and a half; Mercara, one; Trivandrum, one and a half.

Forecast—No important change.

The Indian ocean winds during the week have been normal at Zanzibar and the Seychelles, but the pressure has been moderate in excess there and at Mauritius. These conditions are slightly unfavourable for the Indian rainfall.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Ambala during night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is slightly drier than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri; night temperature is also generally low.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is somewhat damper in lower Sind and south Rajputana while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature during days is generally normal and below the average at Bikaner during night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north Central India West and on the Kathiawar Coast, and nearly normal in other districts. Maximum temperature is fairly normal ; minimum temperature is low everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·22" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is about the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared in the north but remain lightly or moderately clouded in the south Konkan. The moisture in the air and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal ; night temperature is in defect or in the north Bombay Deccan, and normal in excess over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has diminished but has been nearly general in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Isolated falls have also been reported from south-east Central Provinces. Skies continue heavily clouded at most places to the south of latitude 16°.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and in Ceylon.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Khariff harvest in progress.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Cotton plants healthy. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop estimate fourteen annas. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no so sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Jalgaon.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton picking commenced. Cotton arrivals expected early. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sometimes cloudy but no rain. Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton first showing in flower and showing bolls.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want fine weather, they are slightly damaged by too much rain; they are in flower and show bolls. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton crop estimate eight annas. Present weather may improve cotton yield slightly. Crop accounts less favourable.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Heavy continuous rain. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

KARACHI'S MUNICIPAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

AT the general meeting of Municipal Councillors held on Monday, our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. J. H. Kothari, was unanimously elected to the important and responsible office of Vice-President. No better selection could have been made and we congratulate the Councillors on their excellent choice. Mr. Kothari is not only an old and well-known resident of Karachi, but his connection with the Municipality dates back some 26 years, and he is thoroughly conversant with municipal needs and local politics and with all the details of the administration. He was first nominated to a seat on the Board in 1884 and his value to the corporation has been fully recognised by the local government as is shown by the fact that since that date he has always been one of the nominated Councillors With the exception of short periods, he has served on the Managing Committee for 17 years and has once before held the post of Vice-President, to which he was then elected with only one dissentient vote. Mr, Kothari is eminently qualified for the office by his long experience, unchallenged integrity, sound judgment and freedom from identification with the interests of any particular faction. As a Councillor his sole aims have ever been the good of the public and the well-being of the corporation as a whole. The complete unanimity of the vote in his favour testifies to the high esteem in which he is held by all parties. It may not be out of place to mention, in this connection, that Mr. Kothari has been invited, and has consented, to be the honorary secretary of the working committee for the King Edward Memorial. The office is as laborious as it is honourable, and Mr. Kothari has given further evidence of his public spirit in undertaking the task, which we are assured he will carry out to the full satisfaction both of his collegues and of the general public.—"Sind Gazette."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance of the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

Do You Want Long, Heavy Hair?

Then treat your hair well. See that it is properly fed. Growth of every kind demands proper food. Starved hair splits at the ends, turns prematurely gray, keeps short and dry. Then feed your hair. Feed it with proper food, a regular hair-food. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Thus help nature all you possibly can toward giving you rich, heavy, luxuriant hair. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Follow his advice.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab, writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result. Please send another four bottles as early as possible.

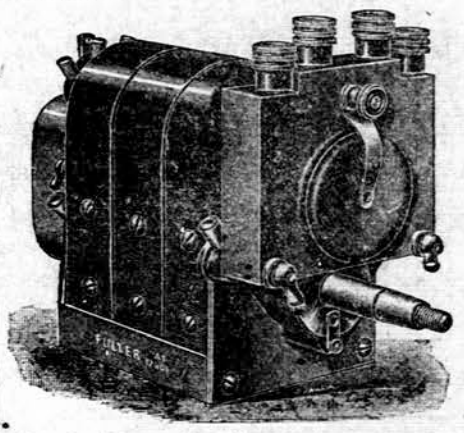
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25
Pills. V. P. charge extra.

SOLE AGENTS :
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 150, Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

MOTOR MAGNETOS, "FULLER"

PATENT SELF-STARTING ATTACHMENT.

Start car from dashboard without turning the engine. Two types: Standard and Self-starting.



Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co.

FULLER ACCUMULATORS, BATTERIES, COILS, CHARGING SETS, AND ALL MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Sole Agent in India, D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St. and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Billious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7 Elphinstone Circle Bombay
BEYNON & Co 55 Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie .. 1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Investigator.. Lieut Danson .. Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinarus......Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mill ....R I M
R I M S Minto...... Lt Comdr G H S La uche...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 17.

Beme.......................1899 Barrand...Shaw Wallace & Co
Banca ....3794 Collyer ....P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant ...3609 Morrison ...Standard Oil & Co
Caithness ....2252 Proctor W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay ....1653 Leslie...James ......Finlay & Co
Cape Breton ....2501 Warden...W & A Graham & Co
Delta.....................4780 Snow...8 10...P & O S N & Co
Folmina ....2546 Eyken.........T Morrison & Co
Hillfern ....2776 Williams ..W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden ....2302 Cromack...W & A Graham & Co
Hatumet ....2584 Pilers.......W & A Graham & Co
Heim ....758 Erekson......F F Campbell & Co
Itinda.....................3498 Gross...................M M & Co
Nowshera ....1961 Rose ....M M & Co
Najmi ....2532 Hallet ......E & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk ....2506 Buckley...Greaves Cotton & Co
Nurani......................2810 Cubbin.........T Morrison & Co
Salli.........................502 Willoughley....B & B S N & Co
Sultan......................2771 Greive ....A Strandis & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	22 10	N Y Kaisha
C&R City of Glasgow	4179	Grewhorn	Karachi	18 10	K Nixon & Co
D & E Fakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	27-10	B & H S N Co
F Umballa	3426	Rait	Calcutta	22 10	M M & Co
G Rahmani	1873	Coates	Jeddah	20 10	B & P S N Co
M Khasrou	2410	Hannah	Repairing		B & P S N & Co
O Traveller	1930	Pug	Dunkirk	29 10	Killick Nixon & Co
P Ehrenfels	2780	Soeken	Hamburg via Karachi	20-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Clan Cameron	2285	Jones	Calcutta	19-10	James Finlay & Co
2 City of Calcutta	4795	Rae	Karachi	22-10	Killick Nixon & Co
4 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	25-10	W & A Graham & Co
8 Chybassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	19-10	M M & Co
9 Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	9 11	P & O Co
13 Egypt	4198	Summers	London	22-10	P & O S N Co
14 Kola	510	Morrison	Busreh	20 10	M M & Co
15 Shah Jehan	2566	Born	Jeddah	19 10	B & H S N & Co

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Netravati	699	Fakara	Karachi	18-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'nager	19 10	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	17-10	M M & Co

30 ton Crane.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Buffalo	2583	Clark	Hull via Karachi	27 10	J Finlay & Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Kola	Morrison	Buschra, Oct 9
Heim	Erekson	Bangkok, Sept 30
Tosa Maru	Nomura	Kobe, Sept 16
Delhi	Gordon	Shanghai, Oct 9
Buffalo	Clark	Hull, Sept 18
Umballa	Rait	Rangoon, Sept 29
Sultan	Greive	Durban, Sept 29

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Madura	Bamber	Persian Gulf
Clematis	Robinson	Calcutta
Visigoth	Rule	Calcutta
Bassano	Boxhall	Hull

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Tosa Maru for China.
" Delhi for China.
" Kola for Persian Gulf.
" Umballa for Calcutta.
" Cape Breton for Liverpool, etc.
" Heim for Bangkok.
" Buffalo for Hull.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assaye left Hongkong on 15th instant at 1 p m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From.
12	Ganges	Calcutta
13	Fumi Maru	Sumatra
15	Trieste	Trieste

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—16,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 875 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 1,780 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co ; 10 bales wool, E Seiwji ; 100 bales wool, M Ruttansee ; 60 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 40 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

Traveller ss—2,645 cwts oil cakes, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—20 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 40 cwts deer horns. N Kasam; 200 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas and Co ; 5 cwts curry powder, H Muncherji and Sons ; 15 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 37 1-2 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 141 cwts deer horns, 65 cwts buffalo horns and 7 1-2 cwts fishmaws. J M Rehmtoola, 60 cwts wild mace, 2 pods rosa oil, 75 cwts gum and 67 cwts almonds, M Jafferbhoy; 100 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co: 16 bales skins, H A Oomer : 161 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 41 bales skins, H O and H Moosa; 68 bales skins, R M Kooka: 3 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—210 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES,

Scindia s—201 cwts mustardseed and 374 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 120 cwts cashewnuts, 100 cwts dillseed and 2 pots rosa oil, R Jeewandas and Co.

City of Glasgow s—991 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia s—51 casks skins. Enrico N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 505 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 120 bales sawn cotton, 5 bales cotton and 60 bales cotton waste. W Wolf and Sons ; 235 bales cottonfly and 60 bales hemp C Peraj and Co ; 102 bales hemp. F Khoobchand ; 100 bales hemp, T Canji ; 122 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co ; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Hillfern s—26,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—150 cwts wax, B Pitamber ; 150 cwts turmeric, Baur and Krause ; 200 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed ; 55 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 1 cwt sandlewood, F Schlucher.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 18th October, 1910.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING.

TASMANIA has just tried an experiment in electioneering, the success of which makes it worth while studying with a view to its adoption in this country and perhaps in England. The scheme, which has been tested in Tasmania, is known as the Hare or the Hare-Spencer-Clark system and was first put into operation in two constituencies only, some fourteen years ago, but at the last general election the members of the Assembly for the whole State were elected under it—which is one of "preference vote." And it was found that it gave each powerful party in a constituency the representation in Parliament to which it was fairly entitled ; neither more nor less. The Hare system does away with the old vote-splitting nuisance, under which in a three-cornered contest it is possible for a member to be elected by a minority of votes. Mr. W. A. Woods, a member of the Tasmania Legislative Assembly, who writes in advocacy of the system, in an Australian journal, illustrates this point by giving a typical election return : Brown, 2,000 ; Jones, 1,989; Smith, 1,926. Under the old system Brown, is declared elected, though two thousand only voted in favour of him and 3,915 against Such cases were common enough at the last General Election in Great Britain, but the man with the largest number of votes was declared to have won. Such a contradictory and unsatisfactory result could not obtain under the Hare, or any other method of preference voting, for the candidate must secure an absolute majority of the votes polled before he can be declared elected. Under the new system every elector is required to mark his ballot-paper 1, 2, 3, in such order as to indicate his preference. If he thought Brown the best man he would mark the name of Brown with the figure 1 ; if he considered Smith preferable to Jones, he would place the figure 2 opposite Smith's name, and, of course, the figure 3 opposite Jones. The returning officer counts the number one votes first. If none of the candidates have secured an absolute majority on the first count, the lowest on the poll is struck out and his votes distributed, in accordance with the voter's preference as indicated by his figures, to his second choice. If it happens, as it often does in actual practice, that when Smith, as the lowest on the poll, has been struck out, a majority of his supporters have marked Jones as their second choice, the Jones total may exceed the Smith total, and Mr. Jones will be declared the winner.

It was found in Tasmania that although the preferential system is designed to give representation to electoral sections, thus making Parliament representative of all important differences of opinion, there is in practice sometimes a breach of barriers and a consequent merger of apparently well-defined sections in a large party issue. The theory of the Hare system, as applied in Tasmania, is that any considerable section of electors, possessing a common political belief, has a right to elect a representative to voice that particular belief on the floor of the House of Legislature. The accumulation of minority votes has the effect of sectional representation. The section obtains its political standing by what is known as the "quota," a number found by dividing the total number of the valid votes cast at an election by one more than the number of candidates to be elected. Thus in an election where six members are to be elected and there are 12,000 effective votes cast, any candidate securing 1,714 votes plus one has attained the quota and is declared elected. In single electorates the quota is declared to be one more than half the votes polled. In plural electorates the quota which each candidate must get to secure a seat is arbitrarily fixed as above ; but in any case is a fair proportional number—an absolute majority of voters who profess the candidate's political cult. Experience in the Tasmania General Election showed that each of the two great parties had secured exactly the representation to which it was entitled on its numerical strength. An election for the Federal House of Representatives had been held a few months previously on the same electorate when the Labour candidate was beaten by a six to four majority. This indicated that if no great alteration in the strength of parties took place in the meantime, at the election of the six members required to serve in the State House for the same constituency the Labour Party was entitled to two members, and the Conservative Party was entitled to four members. And that is how the election resulted under the preference voting system. Three candidates who were on liquor trade ticket, and one who was on the prohibition ticket, were returned as Ministerial (anti-Labour) supporters, and now sit on the Ministerial benches, while the Labourites sit in Opposition.

Public men express themselves perfectly satisfied with the results of the working of the system and believe that far from abolishing party Government, as implied by the establishment of an elective Ministry, the Hare system may tend to solidify parties or at least to prevent the disintegration of parties by party selection ballots. Then again under the preference voting system, the need of pre-election ballots, in order to avoid splitting the party vote at the election proper, does not exist. There is no need to limit the number of candidates who may desire to run in a single interest, for there can be no vote-splitting at all. The electors themselves choose the better man in accordance with their own notions. The opinions of numerous members of the Legislative Assembly are quoted in favour of the system, but we need summarise only those of the Premier and the Opposition Leader. Says the former:—"The Hare system seems to me to successfully accomplish the objects contemplated by its originators. Representation in proportion to the number of electors constituting each party is secured; and all shades of opinion may obtain an expression of such opinion in the Legislature, provided such opinion is entertained by a quota of electors." The latter writes:—"I am strongly in favour of the principle. It provides for equitable representation of all sections of the community. If there are sufficient electors of one political belief to constitute a quota, I hold that their opinions should find expression in the Legislature. This the Hare system secures. It provides for the representation of minorities, and prevents the whole control of a country from falling into the hands of possibly 51 per cent. of the electors, while the other 49 per cent. are practically disfranchised. But, with a multiplicity of parties in the House, it will be almost impossible for Government to be carried on for long on two-party lines; hence it seems to me that a natural corollory of preferential voting will be the election of Cabinet Ministers by the members of the Legislature." As to its easy working the Chief Electoral Officer declares the system to be most satisfactory and the counting to present no special difficulties.

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ANCIENT INDIA IN THE VERNACULAR. THE Punjab has done well to follow the lead of Calcutta in having its own Historical Society, which was formed last week under the auspices of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province and other distinguished people, official and non-official, Anglo-Indian and Indian. At the same time there comes a rather curious piece of information from the same province which shows that there is an awakening among its people as regards their history in the past and also historical studies in the present. The Punjab Hindu Sabha, an influential body of leading men is, it seems dissatisfied with existing histories of Ancient India and has therefore at a Conference, held recently under its auspices, resolved to have a new history written. We are told that the Hindu Sabha is taking steps towards fulfilling this desire; and we shall be very glad to learn that these steps bear practical fruit. That the history of Ancient India is very meagre is a well recognised fact and scholars deplore it. Ancient India left no written literary record of its achievements which can now enlighten us. The people seem to have lacked entirely the historical sense in those past ages and did not care that posterity should be informed as to their deeds. This lack of the historic sense is seen even in later times and the natives of India have shown themselves indifferent to history in several ways. It is, therefore, very pleasant to see that they are slowly shaking off this indifference, and that their curiosity about a historical knowledge of Ancient India has been roused in right earnest. The Punjab Hindu Sabha wants to lay before the present inhabitants of India in their own vernacular a satisfactory historical account of the achievements in civilization of their remote ancestors. Such an account we do not think exists at present in the vernaculars of the country.

But the Sabha is attempting too much we think at present in undertaking a new original history in the vernacular which should satisfy all modern standards of criticism. It will be very hard to find indigenous historical scholars competent to undertake such a work which moreover must require years of preparation. We doubt whether it can find in the whole country half a dozen men for the work. Take the case of the Mahrathas, as intelligent, advanced and patriotic a race as can be found in the country. Though there has been for the past several years a revival of the historical sense among them, yet they have done but little to make their past history known, though they have been urged by motives which could best appeal to them. The Deccan Vernacular Society appealed like the Punjab Hindu Sabha, but with not much success. But the Punjab Hindus instead of waiting, which they will to do for very long in the present state of indigenous historical studies, can avail themselves of good historical works on Ancient India by English and other European scholars and have them translated into the vernaculars. This will serve their purpose well enough for the present. There is for instance in the second volume of the new Imperial Gazetteer, recently issued, an account of historical information about Ancient India based on very reliable research by the foremost scholars, which can very well be given to the natives of India in their own vernaculars as the last word so far, on their part. The chapters on ancient history in that volume are by Mr. Vincent Smith, Mr. James Kennedy and Mr. Robert Sewell, and no higher authorities on that difficult and abstruse subject are available. They have given in their pages the fruits of life-long labours. and the natives of India would certainly be the better for reading the lucubrations of these scholars in their own languages. The Punjab Hindu Sabha or any other body would certainly deserve the thanks of the people if it were to undertake this translation. Mr. Vincent Smith's recent history of Ancient India, published by the Clarendon Press, is another work which would serve well enough the purpose of the Punjab Hindu Sabha to translate.

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THE EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS. THE meeting at Brussells of the Egyptian Nationalists, after it had been prohibited in Paris, appears to have been something of a pantomime. The President, Mahomed Bay Farid, outlined the programme of his party which, he said, included the evacuation of Egypt by the British and the grant of a constitution. The liberation of the valley of the Nile was a natural right which no one would deny. Egypt wished to resume the status she had lost owing to the machinations of British Imperialists and cosmopolitan financiers. The speaker asked if Egypt was to remain under the authority of Great Britain because the country was traversed by an international canal. He insisted that Egypt should not be occupied by any Power and demanded the neutrality of the country under the ægis of all the Powers. He added that the Egyptian question would be brought up at the next meeting of the Peace Conference. The speaker further outlined what the Constitution would be after the evacuation, and said that it would be necessary to exercise control over the finances, which were at present managed without any regard to the interests of the country. Of course, Mr. Keir Hardie was present, while during a demonstration, said to have been held in honour of Belgian independence, the Belgian police were ungrateful enough to forget that the proceedings had opened with a special vote of thanks to Belgium "for the hospitality granted to the Conference," and interrupted the proceedings. Unfortunately for the Nationalists the Egyptian Liberal leader has somewhat discounted them by repudiating their claim to speak on behalf of the entire Egyptian people, declaring in a letter to the acting Diplomatic Agent that "the day that England took over the protectorship of Egypt marked a new era in the history of the country, an era of liberty, justice, and progress, which, thanks to Great Britain, has promised to the Egyptian nation a brilliant future in the same manner that it marked the end of a period of serfdom, tyranny, and oppression, under which, as history testifies, the Egyptian people suffered the severest humiliation and oppression, and against which even to this day the souls of the Egyptian martyrs cry out. If some of the descendants of these martyrs rise up to-day in opposition to the reforming influence of just and clement Britain in a manner that is shameful to humanity, it proves that their action is influenced by personal motives and nourished by intrigues." It seems a pity that this excellent attitude is not universally accepted ; that it is the view of the majority of Egyptians there can be no doubt, and if the people could be left alone and entirely freed from the intervention of outside politicians, such for example, as Mr. Keir Hardie, we have no doubt they would succeed in working out their own salvation on a reasonable and dignified platform. It is, of course, something to know that there is a tendency in this direction, and that Socialist clap-trap is as repugnant to the better mind of Islam in Egypt as it is to really intelligent people in Europe.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 7th instant left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

REUTER says that the Raja of Tipperah has given £50 to the Windsor fund for a memorial to King Edward.

A REUTER'S telegram states that Lord Eglinton unveiled the statue to Sir James Fergusson at Ayr on Saturday.

A REUTER'S telegram states that an appeal for £10,000 to rebuild the Uganda Cathedral is published by Bishop Tucker.

A "GAZETTE Extraordinary" notifies the District of Dinajpur as a proclaimed area under the prevention of Seditious Meetings Act. This to remain in force until the 31st of December next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th September 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 167,716 maunds and Rs. 71,220 in the earnings.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 17,97,578 for Asola Mewha Irrigation Tank Scheme in the Central Provinces as a productive Public Work.

AN appeal has been issued at the direction of Major-General Swann, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, for subscriptions to the Army Pensioner's Benefit Fund. This is to be expended in grants to pensioners or their widows, at Christmas time, and in other ways for their benefit. Subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Major S. G. W. Hume, at the head-quarters of the Bombay Brigade, or to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.

THE total area sown with cotton in the ryotwari villages of the Madras Presidency up to the end of September is 854,800 acres or about 20 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. The condition and prospect of both the early and late crops are reported generally to be fair. The total area under cotton sown in villages other than ryotwari is 64,000 acres or 3,400 acres more than that reported for the corresponding period of 1909.

A PEKING telegram says :—The prospects of a re-entry of Yuan Shih-kai into the State service have become worse. This fact is attributed by influential circles to the growth of Japanese influence as well as to Grand-Secretary Na Tung and a part of the Court cliques working against Yuan Shih-kai.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

STATE POLITICS.

Quakers and Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Oct. 2.

ON Friday, the Hon. H. Verran, the West Australian Premier, in a speech at Petersburg, remarked that he wished to say in respect to unions that there was nothing wrong in men binding themselves together for the protection of their rights. Trades unionism had been a success because it had fallen into the right hands. It had its defects, but it had now reached a point above anything ever achieved before. There were too sections of trade unionists—those who were in the unions for themselves, and those who were in them for the uplifting of mankind. The latter were doing the best work. The Labour Party was the outcome of trades unionism, and it had succeeded because men could do great things without resorting to violence. Those who called themselves Revolutionary Socialists were all for pulling down, but trades unionism was a movement for building up. There was a great struggle going on, not a struggle of strikes and violence, but the revolt of mankind against unjust conditions. Great things were expected of the Labour Government, but he wanted to point out that the Ministry was no stronger than the party behind it, and it could only work while it had the loyalty of the people. Those people might not all agree, but no Government could please everybody, and they must not expect to get everything at once. The Labour Government had to legislate for all classes; let them be broadminded enough to see that.

"THE GREATEST BUDGET."

Had they seen the Budget ? What did they think of it ? It was the greatest Budget that had been brought forward for years. Well, call it the greatest ever brought forward. It was meant to uplift mankind ; to give them greater opportunities. When he took office there were many low down on the bottom rungs of the ladder. He wanted to lift them up, and the policy of the Government, which was embodied in the Budget, was intended to help to do this. They could not get a strong community while people lived in slums, or while there was dire poverty ; could not have a strong Commonwealth while gambling and drinking were rampant. They wanted happy homes, and so they wanted to remove evils. The Government were not only looking at the financial conditions, but at social and industrial conditions. They wanted to make the life of men and women better, and give them better chances in that life. When they increased the pay of the workers to 8 a day they were very severely criticised, but the cost of living was high. They had often heard of people being black-mailed, but men now were "rent-mailled," because the landlords increased the rents to such an extent that in some instances as much as 10 per week was paid for one room, 11 for two rooms, and 15 for four rooms. The workers had a right to expect an improvement and they sought to bring that improvement to pass. They wanted to get down and lift up the little man. The Government paid attention to these matters and when the Treasurer (Mr. Crawford Vaughan), who was a splendid man, brought out the Budget he made everything clear.

THE FARMERS AND THE LAND TAX.

Now about the land tax. Farmers had said, "Do away with the income tax even if a penny is put on to the land; the income tax makes men tell lies. It gets into a man's private business and a man wants to keep that to himself." It was a right thing that he should do so. And so they had decided on three-farthings land tax, and to remove the receipt tax, and also by reductions on the railways to meet the farmers in proper style, and let them pay a land tax straight out instead of indirectly. The Labour Party was not the enemy of the farmers. Farmers thought the big wheat buyers were their friends, but they only took the money out of their pockets. The Produce Department paid more for their produce than any-one else and so the farmers were getting money out of labour coffers. Next week there would no doubt be wailing and gnashing of teeth. Mr. Butler and Peake would no doubt tell them that the country was going insolvent owing to the increased wages of the workers and the land tax, but the country was not going insolvent, and the people would see that the policy of the Labour Party made for all-round prosperity. Land in Adelaide, for instance, was very valuable. It was the people's money that had made the value of the land, and why should not they get some of it back ? There was a lot of work to be done, but there were hundreds of things that would not be done. The Outer Harbour was to be improved and made a greater success. They were going to try to take over the wharfs and jettys, which the other parties gave away. Let them think of the amount of money made out of wharfs and jetties. There was absolutely no question of the Government's right to nationalise them instead of allowing people to be fleeced by private owners. They intended to put in locks in the Murray, and they had decided to have an expert to look after this work if it cost £2,000 per year for salary. They were not going to make a mistake, they were going to get a great expert. And when they had put in the locks they were going to assert their rights against the other States. The locks would give them something to fight for. The land on the Murray was calculated to carry thousands of people, and they were looking forward to 15 or 20 years hence when the people would have increased in numbers, and then those people could be put on the Murray lands to earn a living. They were legislating not for themselves and not as the others had done, but for future generations of children and grand children and great grandchildern.

FEDERAL DEFENCE.

The Minister of Defence announce to-day that the Federal Government had made arrangements with Colonel Foster, Professor of Military Science at Sydney University, to visit several of the States and give a course of instruction to military officers. Colonel Foster is at present in England, and early next year will be on furlough in Australia. His vacation will extend over February and March of next year and during these two months he is to visit Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania, to instruct militia officers. These three States have been selected at the beginning because they can be conveniently visited by Colonel Foster on his way back from England. Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland are to be included in a later itinerary. The Federal Government have the full concurrence of the Sydney University authorities in the action taken. The course laid down is in accord with the recommendations of Lord Kitchener as to the method of instructing officers, and is also in keeping with the Government policy of taking instructors to officers instead of compelling them to go to particular centres for instruction. Colonel Foster is to be paid £150 for his work.

The Army Council has approved of the following examinations being regarded as a test of "fair general education for army purposes, or an "army qualifying certificate". In the case of an officer of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth who is a candidate for a commission in the regular army—(1) Educational examination for admission to the permanent military forces of the Commonwealth, provided that the present standard is maintained. (2) Examination for the professional division of the Public Service of the Commonwealth. (3) Degree of arts and science obtained at any Australian University. (4) The junior or senior public examination of an Australian University, provided that the candidate has passed in English, English history, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and two of the following subjects—physics or chemistry, French or German, Latin or Greek. The Military Board has decided to reciprocate, and in future British officers desiring to enter the Commonwealth Military Service will not be required to undergo an educational examination if they possess leaving or qualifying certificates accepted by the Army Council for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Some of the members of the Society of friends are so determined in their opposition to the compulsory clauses of the Defence Act that they state they would be prepared to see their sons placed under arrest rather than have them compulsorily trained for the defence of their country. A deputation is to wait upon the Prime Minister.

THE GROWTH OF IMMORALITY.

Last week a man charged with a criminal outrage on a girl of seventeen was sentenced to death, which may probably be committed, but such offences are becoming so common that the utmost severity will now be used in suppressing them. On Thursday at Melbourne during the hearing of a charge of assault on a girl at Bairnsdale the Chief Justice (Sir John Madden) said:—"The accused are all respectable boys, who appear on the charges, and they are all girls willing to be assaulted. The trouble is they won't be warned, won't obey the Legislature, and won't regard the judges. How is it to be stopped? That is what I want to know. The Legislature says it must be punished must be stopped. It is no use appealing to me. The Legislature is at its wits' end to stop it. Every day girls are ruined and commit criminal acts in order to avoid the consequences of their folly, killing children unborn and often times killing themselves. They won't obey the law and is law to be laughed at? The law now makes every man the guardian of the virtue of every girl under 16 years of age. The law recognises that the girl is to suffer and the man is to be punished. It is no use telling me a girl is loose in character. If a man held aloof and protected her virtue the trouble would not occur. Girls can not be locked up or kept in a cage. They must be abroad, and legislators, taking everything into consideration, have provided for their protection in the only way deemed to be effective. Fathers will be taking their guns and shooting people who assault their daughters in this way. I agree with the Legislature, and it is time the intention of the law was fully recognised. I have in the past made allowance for youth and good character and all that sort of thing, but the evil is growing, and I am of opinion now that it would have been better if in the first instance I had carried out what is now to me the plain intention of the Legislature, that girl shall be preserved. I am grieved to see a lad of evidently good parents in the box, but I am quite determined to make the punishment of a definite emphatic character." The accused was ordered to be imprisoned for one month in the Melbourne Gaol, and receive a flogging.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

The annual report of the Railway Commissioners laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly to-night shows a gross surplus of £400,097. Included in the working expenses are to special payments which added to the net surplus give the gross surplus for the year. These are £75,000 into the railway accident and fire insurance fund, to meet the expenses of the Richmond disaster, and £170,000 into the rolling stock replacement fund. The Richmond disaster occurred after the financial year had closed, but its expenses are to be made part of the "working expenses" of last year. The apportionment of the gross surplus has been arranged by the Treasurer and the Commissioners as follows:—Richmond disaster, £75,000; rolling stock fund, £170,000; and State Treasury, £155,097. The capital account has increased by £646,564 during the year, and now stands at £43,200,941. Of this increase £197,927 was spent on new lines, £250,511 on way and works, and £208,125 on rolling stock. The loan account stands at £41,305,702 the increase for the year being £611,760. The Commissioners state that the gross revenue was the highest earned in any one year, being £265,739 or 6·36 per cent. more than last year. All branches of revenue were higher than in any preceding year, excepting live stock, which was exceeded in 1907-8. The wheat traffic was easily the biggest on record for the State, and wool traffic was heavier than in any year since 1893-4. The net revenue was equal to 3·94 per cent. on the railway debt of the State, and was £155,097 in excess of the interest charges payable by the department. This sum therefore remains the net surplus. The Newcastle coal strike cost the department £60,000. It is anticipated by the Commissioners that sufficient new carriages will be completed by December next to admit of the necessary additional accommodation on suburban trains being provided to prevent overcrowding under ordinary conditions, and that in about two years sufficient additional and suitable up-to-date carriages will be available to admit of the withdrawal from regular suburban service of all the old fixed wheel base stock. The expansion of passenger traffic has been 42·79 per cent. in six years. The number of officers and employes in the service now is 6,247, as compared with 11,827 in 1903, but nearly 40 per cent. of the men now in the service are casual hands.

SCARCITY OF FARM HANDS.

The scarcity of men who will accept employment on farms is so acute that grave fears are entertained regarding the probability of the farmers being unable to find sufficient labour to gather the harvest at the end of this year. Mr. J. P. Rooney, of Bute, who has 12,000 acres under crop remarked on Friday that unless more men were available later on the chances were the farmers would experience the greatest difficulty in conducting harvest operations. "I want a man for the farm," he observed in conversation on Friday, "but I cannot get one. There is not a farm labourer in town. I went to see Mr Boykett, the secretary of the Immigration League, thinking he might be able to find someone, but he could not satisfy me. I the went to the Labour Bureau, but with a similar result. The officer in charge told me farm laborers were scarce. I have been to other ordinary sources, but could not get a man. This is the first time I have had to apply in Adelaide for farm hands, as I have always been able to obtain plenty of labour in my own township for the last 30 years. We farmers are much troubled over the question, because we do not know where to look for the men needed to gather the crops. I noticed recently that Mr. Jackson asked the Premier if he would find employment for 200 unemployed in Adelaide before looking for situations for the immigrants, but my impression is that there will be 200 unemployed in Adelaide for generations, and that it is wrong to decline to find employment for the imported workers. About 50 men were assembled near the doorway when I visited the Labor Bureau yesterday, and it immediately occurred to me when I saw them that there would be no difficulty in getting as many as I might want but to my great surprise the officer told me that none of the men outside the office would leave Adelaide, although they were hard up for something to do. It is a terrible condition of affairs when men cannot be found to take in the harvest, and present prospects are that the coming harvest will be a bumper. What are we to do? How are we going to reap the fields and gather the hay? I don't know. Hundreds of farmers are even worse off than I am. In the other States immigrants are being introduced to assist in getting off the crops, but the South Australian Government are not doing anything, and from my point of view it is a deplorable thing that nothing should be done to import labor when there is such a great demand for it. It is too late to do it this season, but it seems to me the farmers will have to club together next year and import a shipload of workers, and at the same time a contingent of domestic servants might be brought to the State. Hundreds of both male and female workers could find work here to-morrow."

A.

[* By Telegraph to Port, W. A.]

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAMERS TO EUROPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to say, in reply to the correspondence of a "European" in your issue of the 15th instant, that the writer seems to be entirely ignorant of the lines which govern shipping.

Allow me to assure him that all foreign-going ships are required to carry a certain number of qualified officers and Engineers holding Board of Trade certificates of competency, and without these, no ships can leave port. It is also the business of the Board of Trade and "Lloyds" and not a layman, as I presume "European" to be, to see that out-going vessels are seaworthy.

I do not understand why "European" requires the B. P. S. N. Coy. to give him an assurance that the steamers for Europe will carry only European Engineers and not Parsees. The Company has employed qualified Parsees and Europeans alike without any distinction ever since the formation of the Company, and I do not think the Company should have any reason to regret the engaging of them or alter their system.—Yours, &c.,

ALSO A EUROPEAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to European's letter which appeared in your Saturday's issue, I beg to repeat that all the Officers and Engineers on board the s.s. "Homayun" and s. s. "Khosrou" are European and not Parsis. If your correspondent requires any further information, he can get it at the Company's Office.—Yours faithfully,

M. M. SHIRAZI, Agent.

IT is stated that H. M. S. 'Astræa' is shortly visiting the Cocos and Christmas Islands for the purpose of making a report to the G

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

A BASIS OF HOME-RULE ALL ROUND.

Discussion for Imperial Conference.

IMPORTANT LETTERS TO BE PUBLISHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The *Daily Chronicle* understands that valuable papers on the Constitutional question have been drawn up by Mr. Asquith on one side and Mr. Balfour on the other, and will be published in due time.

No further meeting of the Conference will be held for a few weeks. It is believed in the meantime that Mr. Asquith will draft a report shewing the points on which agreement has been reached, and those on which there is still disagreement.

The *Daily Chronicle* confirms the report that Home-Rule all round, as the nucleus of Imperial Federation, will be discussed at the Imperial Conference.

The *Times* says the meetings of the Constitutional Conference will be resumed shortly.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN PORTUGAL.

Drastic Changes.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

King Manuel and Queen Amelie left Gibraltar to-day in the "Victoria and Albert." Queen Maria Pia also sailed in the Italian warship "Regina Elena."

Decrees will be published in Lisbon tomorrow abolishing the Chamber of Peers, the Council of State, and the titles of the nobility, banishing the Dynasty, and secularising charitable institutions.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Further Irritation Pointed-out.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

According to telegrams from Constantinople Turkey, in answer to the reply of the Powers regarding the appointment of Greek Judges in Canea, points out that she has never recognised the constitution of 1907 and in any case the decree of the King of the Hellenes sanctioning the discharge of officials concerned from the functions in Greece constitutes interference in Cretan affairs. The Porte is of opinion that the incident is not calculated to improve the relations between the two countries.

DERA GHAZI KHAN RELIEF FUND.

Appeal in England.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Maynard, officiating Commissioner of Multan, writes to the London papers appealing for subscriptions for the Dera Ghazi Khan relief fund.

THE STRAITS FREIGHTS.

Bill Read Third Time,

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Reuter telegraphs from Singapore that the Freights Bill has been read the third time.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Despite the labour troubles, an issue of £9,400,000 sterling, the first portion of the City of Paris Loan of thirty-six millions sterling, authorised by the French Chamber for the embellishment of the City and for sanitation, has been covered thirty times.

SOUTH AFRICAN TEST MATCHES.

Captain of Australia.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne that the Board of Control has appointed Mr. Hill as Captain of Australia for the South African test matches.

THE SCOTT ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The *Terra Nova* has sailed for Lyttelton where Captain Scott will rejoin it.

PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Owing to an effusion of blood, Prince Francis of Teck has been operated on in a London nursing home. He is improving, but there is still reason for anxiety. The Queen visited him yesterday morning, and again in the afternoon, accompanied by the King.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Mr. Asquith, with the approval of the King, has requested Lord Kitchener to join the Committee of Imperial Defence.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 16.

The P. and O. s. s. "Mantua" left for Bombay at 1-0 p.m. to-day, with the English mails of the 7th instant.

LORD MINTO'S SPEECH.

Press Criticisms.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The *Times*, commenting on the Viceroy's speech, says: "Lord Minto had ample justification for the carefully qualified tone of congratulation he adopted. He has passed severe trials and has emerged from them successfully. In view of the condition of affairs in the borderland the tinderbox there may be reminders in the near future that week-end wars, though agreeable to the India Office, do not always produce very permanent results."

The *Times*, adverting to the Viceroy's reference to the "strong man," says :—"Some of Lord Minto's official acts called weak were weak, notably the throwing of Sir Bampfylde Fuller to the wolves, deporting agitators and releasing them with apologetic excuses and arming the administration with special powers but refraining from using them. But Lord Minto has ruled with courage and calmness through a period of unexampled difficulty. His greatest merit has been that in his adherence to the principle of constitutional reform he has always been consistent and allowed no minatory agitation, not even the attempt on his life, to divert him from his course. A less courageous man might well have shrunk from increasing political liberty while anarchy and sedition were rife, and it is to Lord Minto's lasting credit that he never for a moment hesitated. It is a debateable question of how far the reforms are responsible for the improvement in the condition of India,"

The *Times* prefers to think that it is rather because sedition has been visited with swift punishment, the conspirators laid by the heels and political malefactors taught that they cannot pursue their nefarious courses with impunity.

The article concludes :—"Lord Minto has deserved well of the peoples of India and his own countrymen. He can look back on his period of office with permissible satisfaction."

The *Standard* says:—Lord Minto's speech is probably the first of a series of valedictory addresses, but we are not likely to hear more effective vindication of measures with which Lord Minto's name should properly be associated in spite of not altogether judicious attempt to transfer the credit to others. He and his counsellors are entitled to credit and he does not shirk the responsibility. The fact that the decisions reached by the Government of India, after mature consideration, were warmly accepted by Lord Morley whose powerful support Lord Minto cordially acknowledges, does not warrant the theory that the strings have been pulled all along by omniscient and omnipotent persons thousands of miles away. The Viceroy is required to pay due obedience to orders from the India Office, but that does not make him either a cipher or an automaton."

Thn *Westminster Gazette* says :—"No greater proof of the loyalty with which the Indian Government supported Lord Morley can be imagined than that the Government should think of the Reform Scheme as its own child with Lord Morley merely as a benevolent uncle."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech, the "Civil and Military Gazette" contrasts the comparative silence of Lord Minto with his predecessors' surfeit of oratory. But says the paper, it is far too early to judge of the permanence of the improvement reforms effected, which are only at the beginning of their trial. Continuing it says:—"Lord Minto's reference to the admission of Indians to Executive Councils is unimpeachable, but it is hardly likely to give unlimited satisfaction. The most ardent advocate of the claims of Indians cannot dispute the dictum that appointments should be made, only on grounds of efficiency. Is it possible to believe that any Government of India would be strong enough to enforce the doctrine of efficiency in the face of agitation that would be aroused ? The first Indian appointment to the Viceroy's Council was acceptable to all communities, but the limited experience gained, suggests that men in the front rank are not overanxious to avail themselves of the new opportunity of serving their country."

The "Tribune" says:—"The man who is not afraid of being called weak is a stronger man. Such a man was Clemency Canning who saved India for England during the Mutiny. To this great quality there is only one to make an exemplary ruler. To have courage to recognise a mistake and to admit it and set it right. In another place the "Tribune" says—"On the whole Lord Minto thinks the battle has been won and the cause of order has prevailed." This belief is shared everywhere and Lord Minto deserves well of the country by his courage, calmness and refusal to be swayed by panic."

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The "Hindu" commenting in a leader today on Lord Minto speech says :—

"It is to the credit of Lord Minto that he has on the whole kept his head cool amid many distracting influences and steered the ship of State along the path marked by sound statesmanship and that he is now able at the close of his distinguished Viceregal career to look with genuine satisfaction at the result.

OUTRAGES IN PARIS.

A Conspiracy of Violence.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Although the strike is practically over, the firing of revolver shots at trains, attempts at derailment, and other outrages continue, but as yet have not been attended by serious consequences. These attempts are attributed to the anarchical and revolutionary elements. The Government believes it is on the track of a regular conspiracy of organised violence.

A bomb exploded at midnight outside the residence of the Paris Municipal Councillor. Three persons were injured, and considerable [illegible]

AVIATION.

Trans-Atlantic Flight.

PROPITIOUS START.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Wellman's dirigible, the "America," has left Atlantic City for Europe. It is equipped with a small wireless apparatus, capable of covering a radius of one hundred miles.

By this means a succession of messages was received up to 12-45 in the afternoon. They said that Mr. Wellman was going splendidly. His speed varied from 15 to 25 miles an hour, the airship being aided by a brisk wind. A thick fog, however, prevented observations being taken.

The dirigible is now beyond direct communication, but messages may be expected by way of liners. It is estimated that Mr. Wellman covered 300 miles in the first twenty-four hours.

LATER.

The voyage of Mr. Wellman's great airship from America is being watched with intense interest. A wireless message despatched last night when about thirty-six hours out said the vessel was going well and had turned more to the North in order to reach the steamer track. Her position is uncertain, but she is somewhere between 300 and 800 miles off the shore. The weather remains favourable.

The "Clement Bayard's" Voyage.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The crew of the "Clement Bayard" included Mr. William Ducros, representing the Parliamentary Aerial Committee. French torpedo boats guided the airship across the Channel towards Folkestone, but the dirigible outstripped each in turn. Its average speed was forty miles an hour, and its average height 650 feet. A squad of Irish Guards awaited its arrival, and assisted in housing it in the *Daily Mail* garage at Wormwood Scrubbs.

Paris-Brussels Flight.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Two aeroplanists, Messieurs Legagneux and Wynmalen, each accompanied by a passenger flew from Paris to Brussels to-day, in five and six hours respectively.

Collision in France.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Two other aeroplanists, Messieurs Brehat and Brogi collided at Etampes. M. Brehat's legs were broken.

DISORDER IN PERSIA.

Britain's Definite Demand.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Reuter wires from Teheran that in view of the injury to trade, Great Britain has addressed a strong note to Persia, warning it of the serious consequences that will ensue, if the restoration of order in the South is unduly delayed.

LATER.

A telegram to the *Times* from Teheran states that the British note contains definite intimation of precise and far-reaching steps which Britain will take in certain unfortunate eventualities.

A correspondent adds : "The steps would mark the end of the policy of non intervention and probably the Russians would follow suit in the North. The only alternative to a loan therefore is virtual partition. Britain naturally prefers the former policy, but desires to handle the situation in the closest possible harmony with Russia."

DEATH FROM PLAGUE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Goanese steward of the "Himalaya" has died of plague in hospital at the Royal Albert Dock. A lascar on the "Oceana" is recovering. The crew are not infected.

THE COMING CORONATION.

Indian Contingent to be Present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The Indian Army will probably be represented at the Coronation of the King-Emperor by 100 to 150 Indian Officers, selected from the various classes serving in the Army, each of whom would be allowed a batman as on the last occasion. 17 British Officers would be in charge of the Contingent. The Volunteers also will be represented by about 100 men from the different Corps as on the occasion of King Edward's Coronation. It is possible that a band of an Indian Infantry Battalion may accompany the Contingent next year.

SHAHALAM DOUBLE MURDER.

Death Sentence Commuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

In the case known as the second double murder tragedy which was perpetrated at the village of Shahalam five miles from Bhakkar, on 23rd May last, the sentence of death passed on the prisoner Kaura for the murder of his wife and the alleged paramour, by the Sessions Judge, Campbellpur Division, on 12th July last, has on appeal been commuted to 14 years' imprisonment by the Chief Court, Punjab.

COONOOR CLUB WRITER'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Munro and Sankaran Nair, the case in which charges of criminal breach of trust etc. are made against S. P. Devadasan, Head Writer, Coonoor Club, now pending before the Sub-Magistrate, Coonoor, was directed to be transferred to the file of the District Magistrate, Nilgiris, and the proceedings are to be stayed in the meantime in the Sub-Magistrate's [illegible]

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

FURTHER hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy case was resumed at the Bombay High Court on Monday before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Justice N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Narayan Ganesh Joshi, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was a schoolmaster and lived at Yeola. He knew Kashinath Tonpe (No. 7) who was a resident of Yeola. About a year and three quarters ago the witness once went to the temple of Saui in company of one Eknath Babaji Gujrati, where he saw Tonpe, Gungaram (No. 26), Barve (No. 10), Shivram Sonar and two boys. Tonpe asked the witness to go out with him for a walk. The witness consented and they went to a field. Tonpe asked him if he sold swadeshi cloth and other articles. The witness said, yes. Tonpe then gave him an oath by his family goddess to use swadeshi cloth and eat swadeshi sugar. The witness asked him why he asked him to take the oath he said: "For the sake of the country." All the others also took the same oath. Tonpe then asked the witness not to tell anybody about this. Tonpe next told witness they should collect arms, etc., but did not give his reasons for the same.

Eknath Babaji Gujrati corroborated the last witness. He added that Gungaram gave him and others an oath that they would use swadeshi cloth and sugar. The oath which the witness took was : "I swear by Krishna that I shall use swadeshi goods." Gungaram then said that arms should be collected for the swadeshi. Tonpe supported the suggestion.

Vaman Dhondo Kunde, formerly employed at the Tandur station of the Nizam State Railway, was next examined by the Advocate-General. He said he knew Ragunath Amdekar (No. 32). Some time ago he had a conversation with Amdekar in the presence of one Dharama Linga at Tandur station. They held the conversation in a first class saloon. Amdekar started by saying that there was a Secret Society at Nasik whose object was to collect arms with a view to obtain "swarajya." He produced a photograph of Shivaji and a paper purporting to contain the formula of an oath. The formula was as follows : "Remembering my forty-two generations I swear that I will not divulge the secrets of the society." The oath was to be taken by putting one's hand on Shivaji's photograph. The witness was asked to take the oath, but he declined to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, the witness said he was not arrested for preparing bombs. He told so to Dharma Linga as a false excuse to get back some money which he had advanced him saying that he wanted it to bribe the police. He also showed a firework of the shape of an egg to Dharma Linga and told him that it was a bomb. It was not true that he had been dismissed from his employment ; he left it himself as a guard slapped him on the face.

Shridhar Ganesh Brahmopadhye, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said he was a student at an engineering school at Secunderabad last year. Once Amdekar told him that the British Government oppressed the people very much and that they should fight with that Government and regain their "raj." Amdekar then informed him of the Secret Society at Nasik and asked him to take the oath of the Society. The witness declined to join the Society and to take its oath, pleading his poverty. While at school the witness was using Amdekar's books and as the latter threatened to take back the books, the witness eventually consented and took the oath. It was to the effect that remembering his god Dutta he swore that he would join the society and do whatever work its leaders would ask him to do. Subsequently Amdekar asked him to steal a book on artillery from a bookseller's stall at Hyderabad. On the witness declining to do so, it was arranged that while the witness held the bookseller in conversation, Amdekar should steal the book. This was done, and the book was stolen by Amdekar. Amdekar also showed the witness a paper containing some curious writing.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

PARTITION DAY AT CALCUTTA.

No Hitch in the Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Bengalees observed as usual the Partition Demonstration. Early in the morning, a large number of people bathed in the river and assembled at Beadon Square, where there was an exchange of rakhis.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, addressing the assembly said, they met there to greet their rulers and the ruled, although threatened to be dubbed as disloyal, they were loyal in their hearts.

A placard was displayed on which was written "Cremation of Anarchism."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Anti-partition demonstration concluded with a meeting at Geer Park in the evening. In spite of the inclement weather the meeting was largely attended. Mr. Rasul, who was voted to the chair, read his speech.

Before Mr. Rasul could finish, Superintendent Bower told him that after five minutes the meeting had to be closed accordingly to Government Circular. The President then hurried through the speech omitting here and there, and the rest was almost inaudible.

A resolution was put from the chair urging the modification of partition and declaring that agitation would be continued until the partition was modified.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, in proposing a vote of thanks, said that the partition would be wrecked on the rock of finance.

The proceedings were orderly and everything passed off without a hitch.

GANG OF DACOITS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The judgment was delivered at Tinnevelly on Saturday, in the case of the attempted dacoity, at Nanguneri by Palavesa Thevan and his gang. The Judge convicted all the accused, and sentenced two to seven years' transportation and the rest to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

KARACHI MOSLEM SCHOOL.

Protest against its Removal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Mahomedans of Karachi was held at Khellikdina Hall, yesterday, to consider the removal of the Sind Madresseh Tul Islam, the only Mahomedan High school in Sind, to a distance of about five miles from the city as proposed by Mr. Lawrence, Collector of Karachi and Member of the Madressah Board. The proposal has caused widespread stir in the Mahomedan community which culminated in a public meeting. The meeting unanimously resolved that the removal of the Madressah wholly or in part would prove highly detrimental to the cause of Mahomedans education in Sind.

DETECTION OF CRIME IN BENGAL.

The Use of Blood-hounds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

Acting on behalf of the Bengal Government Mr. Macnamara, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, purchased a couple of bloodhounds from the Wiltshire Police Kennels to be trained for tracking purposes in India. These hounds are being sent out at once, and two more later and a further supply afterwards will be asked for, should the experiment prove [illegible]

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Now that the manœuvres are over, it is possible to look back and consider the week's work as an integral whole. The first consideration is what has anybody learnt ? It must be borne in mind that the Army manœuvres, coming, as they do, at the end of the training season, are supposed to afford the culminating point of the soldier's education for the year. I do not think that these manœuvre can be truthfully said to have taught us any lesson which we did not previously know. In an army there are four classes who have to learn their profession at manœuvres. There is, first of all, the great bulk of the rank and file, who are supposed to come to the manœuvres to practise the lessons they have learnt during the previous twelve months ; there are the junior officers, who for the first time possibly in the year are afforded the opportunity of handling their respective units at something like their proper establishment ; there are the numerous staff officers, who gain the valuable experience of six continuous days of administration under active service conditions ; and, finally, there are the senior generals, who find themselves privileged to work out with live men and horses, strategical and tactical problems, which hitherto they have had to be contented to study by means of staff rides and hypothetical troops. Taking this last category first, it is extremely doubtful whether either General Douglas or General Plumer, together with their subordinate general officers, have found the problems set them either interesting or instructive. Blue's hands were tied for two days by the directing staff, in order to provide a state of affairs calculated to surprise the Redland commanders. Unfortunately the surprise was of a negative order, and the only real result thereof was to handicap Blue by two days, marching, and to change the scene of the great battle from the Test to the Wylye. This meant that from the first Blue knew, and could reconnoitre the Terrain where battle would be joined, whilst Red had to fight on ground unknown to himself and selected by his enemy. This was the only lesson in strategy or tactics taught during the whole manœuvres. Judging by the way that the Redland troops blundered into the action carefully arranged for them by blue on Friday, it was a point that required to be learned ; but surely it was hardly necessary to keep 60,000 men under arms for six days in order to teach this most elementary of lessons.

ESPIONAGE CHARGES.

A well-informed Kiel newspaper states that the preliminary investigation by the Imperial Court of the case of the two Englishmen, Messrs. Brandon and Trench, has been concluded, and the documents sent to the Public Prosecutor, who will formulate a charge of espionage at the instance of a foreign Power. It is added that the accused have admitted to being officers, but have not made any further confession. Telegrams from Emden state that the papers found in the room occupied by Mr. Trench during his stay in that town comprise photographs and plans of Knock in East Friesland, Juist, Norderney, Wangeroog, Heligoland, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, and Borkum. The most important item in the find is said to be nineteen small sheets of paper, on which have been drawn plans of fortifications with details of the numbers and positions of the guns at several of the places and islands named, as well as on the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. Three diaries filled with notes are further alleged to have been discovered. These photographs and papers are stated to go into the minutest details, and to give a very complete picture of the German coastal defences. It is also said that a box of flashlight cartridges was found in the room. One correspondent states that in the opinion of the experts the soundings entered in the plans could not have been taken without the assistance of professional surveyors, and that consequently a renewed search is being made for German accomplices of the two suspects. Perhaps a reminder is necessary that, as past experience with this affair has shown, the Emden reporters are peculiarly liable to confound facts and suppositions.

EASILY PROCURED MAPS.

A naval correspondent writes in the "Berliner Tageblatt" with regard to the Borkum charge of espionage: According to the latest reports, seriously incriminating material in this espionage affair has, to all appearances, been found in the hotel room at Emden, in the shape of photographs and maps of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, the North Sea Islands, the fortification works at Borkum, and the fairway of Ems, with details of the buoyings, which the arrested Englishmen either made or filled in. We incline to view that, in the existing circumstances, it is rendered exceedingly easy for an unauthorised person to occupy himself at the abovenamed places with matters which might bring him under suspicion of espionage. For there are excellent maps of all these places on a very large scale, which can be purchased by anyone. And it is also easy for an expert to fill in these plans on the spot, since the works in question stand open to the eyes of all the world. For example, on Heligoland, in consequence of the small area of plateau, one can get into the immediate vicinity of the armoured turrets and batteries. On a walk along the promenade at Cuxhaven one can count all the guns, and, over a short distance, even decide their calibre if one has some knowledge of the coast artillery in question. The buoying of the Ems fairway between Emden and Borkum is distinctly marked on maps which are at everybody's disposal on board the steamers plying there, and the works of the harbour under construction at Heligoland are visible in every detail when one takes one's stand on the plateau. The numerous notices of warning which prohibit drawing, sketching, and photography in the neighbourhood of the works in question are not enough of themselves. In fact, the great number of these notices—for example, in Heligoland—generally draws the attention of the passer by for the first time to the fact that there is something to be seen which should not be seen. In laying out new works care should consequently be taken that they do not present themselves to every unauthorised eye.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

The Emperor Francis Joseph travelled on Saturday to the famous resort of pilgrims in Styria Mariazell, visited annually by about 150,000 pilgrims and numerous excursionists, where his Majesty made a stay of several hours. It is stated that the Emperor, who visited the place fifty-three years ago, caused the pious guardian priests there to be informed, about two years ago, when suffering from severe illness, that it was his intention in the case of recovery to pay a visit to the famous shrine.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather and the sharp cold prevailing yesterday in the Styrian Alps, the Emperor undertood the journey on the new line of railway opened two years ago, which passes through the romantic scenery of the "Green Styria." The monarch who was enthusiastically received, performed his devotions in church before the miraculous "Picture of Holy Mary," heard low Mass, and then inspected the treasure chamber of the church, containing artistic ornaments, pictures, precious stones, pearls, diamonds, costly ivory carvings, monstrances, cups, and altar cloths, worth about 1,500,000. This room forms a museum of antiques, jewels, relics, and gifts, among the donors of which are the names of Emperors, Kings, and aristocratic families in all parts of Europe, the members of which have made pilgrimages to the place to pray before the picture of the Madonna, to which are attributed certain miraculous powers. His Majesty was especially interested in the costly ecclesiastical robes whose artistic value it is impossible to estimate adorned as they are with diamonds rubies, emeralds, and other rare stones. The Emperor expressed surprise at the durability of many of these ancient garments and was deeply moved at being shown a dalmatica presented many years ago by his deceased Consort. Afterwards his Majesty lunched with the priests in the prelates hall of the convent where he remained a long time. He returned to Vienna by motor stopping occasionally to visit various industrial establishments.

LATE OPERATIONS IN KORDOFAN.

The "London Gazette" contains a despatch received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from Lieut-General Sir F. R. Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, relating to operations in the Dar Nuba district of Kodofan in October and November, 1908. The Jebel Nyima Patrol was undertaken in those months against the inhabitants of the Nyima Hills of the Southern Kordofan Province for the purpose of compelling the return of slave captured by the mountaineers in raids upon friendly tribes, and in order to assert the authority of the Government, which had been persistently ignored ever since the reconquest of the province in [illegible] tions were carried out, under conditons rendered particularly arduous by the rocky and precipitous nature of the country, and brings to notice the names of three officers for particularly good work performed. Major A. R. Lempriere, West Yorkshire Regiment, he writes, conducted the operations throughout in a highly capable and praiseworthy manner. Captain H. D. W. Lloyd, Scottish Rifles, deserved the highest praise for his conduct of the political negotiation which led to the happy results obtained. In addition to the names of several officers, non-commissioned officers, and men whose conduct was conspicuous, Major Lempriere specially brought to notice the services of Captain J. L. J. Conry, D.S.O., Connaught Rangers, staff officer to the column, whose work was of the greatest possible assistance at all times. The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion of the undermentioned officer in recognition of his services during the operations : Brevet Captain James Lionel Joyes Conry, D.S.O. the Connaught Rangers (employed with the Egyptian Army), to be Major, dated Dec. 29 1908, Major A. R. Lempriere, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), would have been recommended to his Majesty for reward had he survived.

ARMY AIR DEPARTMENT.

The near future promises to hold a remarkable development of the military aviation department of which the newly formed Military Air Corps will form part. This Corps is to be placed under the command of Major Sir A. Bannerman, Royal Engineers, who is at present on the War Office Staff, but proceeds to Aldershot on Oct. 7 to succeed Colonel J. E. Capper, the Commandant of the Balloon School. Colonel Capper completes four years in the appointment on that date, and becomes eligible for a higher post. The new Air Corps will be composed of Regulars and Territorials, experienced aviators, military and civilian, being invited to join for service. The department will include baloonists, aeroplanists, motor engineers, specially-skilled draughtsmen for map making, and photographers and depots will be formed at Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, and elsewhere. The present balloon school is to be established on much more extensive lines, and the war baloon factory is now also being considerably extended.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING.

THE system of Preferential voting adopted in Tasmania to which we draw attention in a leading article to-day is illustrated by the following extract:—

The Hare system, or rather the Hare-Spence-Clark system, for the original methods of Thomas Hare have been modified in some respects by the ideas of the late Judge Clark (Tasmania) and the late Miss Catherine Spence (South Australia). The method of voting and counting by can be best shown by an actual instance. Take the last general election for Denison (Hobart and environs). There were sixteen candidates for six seats. On the first count the figures stood thus :—(Number one or first choice):

Amott (Liberal Independent)	534
Crowther (Ministerialist)	873
Davies (Ministerialist)	850
Gilmore (Liberal Independent).......	439
Jarvis (Liberal Independent).........	483
Kerr (Liberal Independent)	491
Leary (Labour)	212
Lewis (Ministerialist).....................	1,921
(Elected)—surplus, 301.	
Macmaster (Liberal Independent)...	219
Meagher (Independent)..................	823
Rattle (Ministerialist).....................	821
Rowntree (Independent Labour)........	366
Sheridan (Labour).........................	877
Smith (Ministerialist).....................	299
Smythe (Labour)............................	891
Woods (Labour).............................	1,238

The "quota" in this electorate was 1,620—one-seventh of 11,337 valid votes cast in this election, plus one.

It will be observed that only one of the candidates, Sir Elliott Lewis, secured the "quota" on the first count. His surplus of 301 was then distributed, at a certain proportionate fixed transfer value, to the other candidates in accordance with the voters choice as indicated on their ballot papers. The distribution of Lewis's surplus did not materially alter the position of any of the other candidates, so Leary, being lowest on the poll was excluded, and his votes distributed in accordance with the choise indicated by the voters' figures. This altered the other candidate's totals slightly but not materially. Then the next lowest man Macmaster, was excluded, and his votes divided up in the usual way. Then followed the exclusion of Smith, then of Rowntree, then Gilmore, then Kerr, then Amott, then Jarvis.

Upon the distribution of Jarvis's papers it was found that Rattle had secured the "quota," and he was declared elected. Four others had to get places among the six men still left in the running, so the process of exclusion was continued. The totals of these six at this stage were (84th count) :—

Crowther,	Davies,	Meagher,
1,444.	1,395.	1,209.
Sheridan,	Woods,	Smythe,
1,219.	1,423.	1,058.

Smythe, being lowest, was excluded, and his votes, when distributed, gave Woods and Sheridan the necessary "quota." The exclusion of Meagher followed, giving Crowther and Davies the required number. At the 109th count, the requisite six members were elected, their order of election being :—Lewis, Rattle, Woods, Sheridan, Davies, Crowther.

The time occupied in the counting of the votes was eleven hours, and a total staff of forty persons was employed. The percentage of informal votes was very low : only 2·6 average for the whole of Tasmania. The percentage of informal votes under the old method of recording was generally between 3 and 3·50 and the Senate election in 1906 was as high as 4.48 per cent. The cost of the election was very little, if at all, greater than under the old system.

KING EDWARD HALL AT MULTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

The foundation-stone of the King Edward Hall and Library, Multan, was laid at Sudder Bazar there by Colonel Newbold, Officer Commanding the Station on the 12th instant in the presence of a large gathering of Military and Civil Officers and Reises of Multan.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Four Million Sterling Loan Raised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The Secretary of State has just successfully complet a novel operation at home in raising four million sterling on three and a half per cent. bonds which are to be paid off at the rate of half a million sterling annually. He has succeeded in getting this large sum at the favourable rate of £99-11s 6d per cent.

The money is to be employed as follows :—Two and one quarter million sterling in buying up the Indian Midland Railway next December, and the balance one and three quarters million sterling in paying of the old Madras Railway Debentures. These items of Railway expenditure being thus provided for the carrying out is facilitated of the general railway programme for the year, proposed by the Government of India.

Mr. Volkers, Secretary to the Railway Board, has returned to Simla from leave and resumed his duties from Mr. Hadow who had been officiating.

LANDSLIP ON LASHIO BRANCH RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

There was a heavy landslip in the cutting near Mauhwe station on Lashio Branch Railway yesterday, temporarily dislocating the running of trains to time. Fortunately a ballast train was working in proximity to the slip and the coolies were commandeered to clear the line. The [illegible]

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Administration Report.

FROM the above report, issued yesterday, we make the following extracts:—

In preparing the estimates of receipts for the year 1909-10 the somewhat disappointing result of the previous year was carefully borne in mind and the estimates were framed in a cautious spirit.

The gross receipts were estimated at Rs. 78,38,526 against actual receipts of Rs. 78,52,048 in the year 1907-08, this estimate exceeding the receipts for the year 1908-09 by Rs. 2,23,734.

This caution was fully justified in that the actual receipts were Rs. 78,72,381 being only Rs. 33,855 more than the estimate.

Under these circumstances, in order to build up a larger Revenue Reserve, it was not considered desirable to continue the previous rebate of 20 per cent. and this was accordingly reduced to 12 1-2 per cent. in the following cases :—

		Amount of rebate.
Bunder Wharfage Fees ...	Rs.	77,221
Dock Dues on Goods ...	"	3,59,372
Port Dues	"	25,993
Water Supply	"	12,964

the rebate on Pilotage being discontinued.

The rebate under these heads aggregated Rs. 4,75,550 and the gross receipts were thus reduced to Rs. 73,96,831. The expenditure chargeable to Revenue, including Interest and Sinking Funds, amounted to Rs. 69,96,783, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 4,00,048 available for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

The Revenue Receipts exclusive of Special Receipts compare with those of former years as follows :—

Average of three years ending..	1903-04		Rs. 59,72,478
Do.	1906-07		" 69,72,335
During the year.	1907-08	Rs. 78,52,048	Average " 77,79,740
Do.	1908-09	" 76,14,792	
Do.	1909-10	" 78,72,381	

The total expenditure proper of the year amounted to Rs. 69,96,783 (excludes Rs. 4,826 met from the Fire Insurance Fund and Rs. 983 from the Vessels' Replacement Fund, Pilotage Account) which includes Rs. 29,52,090 for Interest and Sinking Fund Charges and Rs. 2,98,307 for Municipal Taxes.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND.

The net surplus of receipts over expenditure, amounting as already stated to Rs. 4,00,048, has been appropriated to the Revenue Reserve Fund, which now stand as follows :—

Rs.	55,87,182	invested in Public Securities of the par value of Rs. 57,29,507.
"	14	Cash awaiting investment.
Rs.	55,87,196	Total (pages 2 & 3 of the Accounts)
"	4,00,048	Surplus, 1909-10.
Rs.	59,87,244	Total.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred during the year on New Works chargeable to Capital amounted to Rs. 82,51,534, of which Rs. 50,59,927 were spent on the New Docks Works, and Rs. 26,16,571 on the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation. Full details are given in para. 81.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

As mentioned in para. 7 of last year's report the Trustees raised a Sterling Loan in London for £500,000 ; tenders were considered on 25th May 1909 and the tender of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., for the whole amount was accepted at the rate of £96 11s. 3d. The Bonds, which are in coupon form payable to bearer in Sterling for £100 each, have a currency of 30 years bearing interest at 4 per cent. payable at the Mercantile Bank in London. An Indian Debenture Loan for Rs. 40 lakhs, having a currency of 60 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent., was also raised during the year for the New Docks Works. Tenders for the Loan, numbering 392, for an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,88,14,001 were received and opened on the 19th August 1909. Tenders for the amount of Rs. 35 lakhs were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 98-2-0, the Trustees having reserved Rs. 5 lakhs for their own investments. This Loan makes the sixth instalment of the Funds required for the Alexandra Wet Dock and the Hughes Dry Dock, and brings the total of amount of Loans raised for these works to Rs. 221 lakhs. This Loan, like the two previous ones, was floated at a discount and brought down the average rate at which the whole Rs. 221 lakhs were floated to Rs. 99-2-5. At the close of the year the Trustees were negotiating for raising a second Sterling Loan in London for other requirements, and it has since been successfully floated.

TOTAL DEBT.

The total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9,00,76,789, of which Rs. 3,01,61,113 is due to Government and Rs. 5,99,15,676 is on account of the Foreshore Securities and Debenture Loans. Details are given on page 6 of the accounts. The cost price of the properties vesting in the Board (pages 8-12 of the accounts) is Rs. 9,19,52,051, from which Rs. 20,20,442 realized from sale of land, plant, &c., has to be deducted, leaving Rs. 8,99,31,609. The cost of the old lightship "Colaba," the Kennery and Dolphin Light-houses, and certain other properties originally made over to the Trustees by Government free of charge, are not included in this amount, and also does not take into account the invested funds aggregating about Rs. 119 lakhs as under:—

	Rs.
Pilotage Depreciation, Fire Insurance and General Sinking Funds (pages 45,53,54 and 55 of the Accounts) ...	34,42,653
Victoria Dock Sinking Fund (page 57) .	24,00,085
Revenue Reserve Fund (par value pages 4 & 5)	57,29,521
	Rs. 1,15,72,259
Add—Revenue Surplus for 1909-10	" 4,00,048
	Rs. 1,19,72,307

The total of these funds shows an increase of Rs. 9,78,782 as compared with the total on 31st March 1909.

In order that the figures for the years 1907-08, 1908-09 and 1909-10 can be readily compared with the figures of former years the rebate allowed during these three years has not been deducted in the above statement.

WHARFAGE FEES.

The total revenue proper was Rs. 78,73,381, of which Rs. 35,61,673 was derived from wharfage fees at the Docks and Bandars and Rs. 43,10,708 from other sources. The increase in wharfage fees as compared with 1908-09 amounted to Rs. 2,38,332 (principally under Exports) which accounts for nearly the whole net increase in revenue of Rs. 2,57,589 under all heads.

Of the total wharfage fees Rs. 19,70,676 were on account of Import and Rs. 15,70,616 on account of Export cargo and Rs. 20,381 on account of transhipments.

The Customs returns on the basis of values show the trade of Bombay Port during the year as Rs. 161 crores (£107,333,000). The increase as compared with the previous year, exclusive of Government transactions, was nearly 26 crores or 16·15 per cent.

COMPARISON OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income and expenditure of the Board for the past five years compare with the average of the previous five years as follows :—

		Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 5 years ending	1904-05	60,53,876	56,12,487	4,41,389
During the year	1905-06	70,79,902	61,61,964	9,17,938
Do.	1906-07 (Gross)	74,22,539	63,80,669	10,41,870
Do.	1907-08 (Gross)	78,83,451	66,52,282	12,31,169
Do.	1908-09 (Gross)	76,52,281	68,46,543	8,05,738
Do.	1909-10	78,78,190	70,02,592	8,75,598

The figures are inclusive of special receipts and expenditure.

It has been explained in previous reports that since the purchase of the Foreshore properties in 1879-80, the Trustees have had the control of practically the whole Trade of the Port. The only exceptions are coal and stores imported for the use of the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies and for the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, which are landed at the wharves in the possession of those Companies (see para. 28). With the exception principally of Coal, Kerosene Oil, Timber, and Dates, the greater part of the Foreign Trade is dealt with at the Docks. The Coasting Trade carried in square-rigged vessels is also dealt with principally at the [illegible] the increase in the Export Trade. In the Imports there were large decreases in Building materials, coal and grain, while the increases were in cotton, kerosine oil, piece-goods and sugar. In the Exports there were no decreases worth mentioning except twist and yarn, while there were substantial increases in nearly every item, and very large ones in cotton, grain, kerosine oil and seeds.

Owing to the activity in the building industry of the City the receipts under building materials have for years past shown increases; but in the year under report there was a falling off of 60,000 tons in bricks, tiles, etc., and timber also showed a decrease of 3,000 tons which indicates a slackening of building enterprise.

The combined grain traffic at the Docks and Bandars, compared with grain trade the previous year, is as under :—

IMPORTS.

	1908-09. Tons.	1909-10. Tons.
Wheat	94,000	35,000
Rice	281,000	239,000
Other Grains ...	45,000	17,000
Total...	420,000	291,000

EXPORTS.

	1908-09 Tons.	1909-10 Tons.
Wheat	7,000	111,000
Rice	88,000	94,000
Other Grains	70,000	112,000
Total...	165,000	317,000

The imports during 1908-09 were considerably above the average of the last three years, the decrease of 31 per cent. in 1909-10 being chiefly attributable to wheat and other grains. The imports of rice, though slightly less than the imports of 1908-09, exceeded the importations of the five previous years.

The export trade in grains in the year 1908-09 was the lowest, it has been for many years, and the returns for 1909-10 show a gratifying increase, though the exports are less than half what has been recorded in the bountiful season of 1904-05. The following is a comparison between the export trade of 1909-10 and the year 1905-06 when the trade was about up to the average :—

		Wheat. Tons.	Rice. Tons.	Other Grains. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1905-06	Foreign...	169,000	29,000	92,000	290,000
	Coasting...	4,000	51,000	76,000	131,000
		173,000	80,000	168,000	421,000
1909-10	Foreign...	108,000	35,000	54,000	197,000
	Coasting...	4,000	59,000	58,000	121,000
		112,000	94,000	112,000	318,000

The export trade in seeds, 695,000 tons, was the highest on record, being exactly 1,000 tons in excess of the prosperous year 1903-04. The increase was principally in oil-seeds. The exports include 238,000 tons of cotton-seed as compared with 161,000 tons and 181,000 tons in the two previous years.

GENERAL WORKS.

The work of building a new godown for the storage of Dangerous Petroleum on the foreshore immediately north of the mouth of Khadkal Creek was commenced and was nearly completed at the end of the official year. The demand for accommodation for petrol storage induced the Board to sanction this work and the compartments are already bespoken by the forms engaged in the trade.

New quarters were erected on the Northern portion of the Sewri Fort Hill for the Traffic Inspector engaged in the locality.

The new pipe referred to in para 89 of last year's report was laid by the end of March 1910 and has already been in use; a masonry culvert duly fenced and drained where required, has been built for it 18 inches wide from Jamnuggar Street, Mody Bay to Sewri, expansion joints have been provided and the pipes are laid on wooden slabs well greased to allow of the line expanding and contracting. The total length of new pipe line including branches to the installations of the Burmah Oil Co., the Standard Oil Co., and the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co., is 32,645 lineal feet. Two tanks with a capacity of 113,760 gallons have been erected near the Washington Pump at Mody Bay for flushing out the oil pipe line with fresh water.

The old tank on the west side of the Sewri Fort Hill taken over from the Municipality was filled in to the level of the surrounding plot, and two stoneware pipe drains have been laid to carry off the rain-water which collected on the low-lying land on the northside of Sewri village. The work of constructing storm-water drains from Jackeria Bunder to Sewri and Frere Land to Tank Bunder to dispose of the storm-water discharge, was almost completed by the end of the year.

The work of making three new "Hards" for boat building and painting to the east of the new Timber Ponds and Sewri Fort Hill was completed.

The work on the Timber Ponds mentioned in para. 88 of last year's report was wholly completed by the end of December 1909; the west Pond being taken over for Revenue purposes on 3rd March 1909 and the east Pond on 8th September 1909; the locality has been lighted and conveniences given to timber merchants in the way of additional mooring posts, etc.

The extension work of the Mazagaon Coal Bunder Wharf mentioned in para. 87 of last year's report has been continued throughout the year and good progress has been accomplished in respect of filling, pitching and rubble work.

Among other works the Darukhana Reef near Lakri Bunder has been lowered by divers to the level of the surrounding mud as it was proving a danger to small craft; the reclamation of the Kassara Basin mentioned in para. 85 of last year's report was completed, the area including the site of the Power House (4,144 square yards) is 25,473 square yards; a new slipway has been constructed on the north side of Clerk Basin to facilitate the repairing of the Trustees' steam barges; and a new 20-ton hand crane was erected within the extension of the workshops for dealing with heavy pieces of machinery for the dredgers "Jinga" and "Kalu."

The remaining two properties notified for acquisition in connection with the proposed overbridges at the Harbour Defence Yard and Nawab Tank Road were acquired.

MAZAGAON-SEWRI RECLAMATION.

The work of the Mazagaon-Sewri Reclamation mentioned in para. 90 of last year's report was continued successfully. The dredgers "Jinga" and "Kalu" pumped throughout the year making good progress, each dredger working for 233 days during the year. The work of making banks to form enclosures for pumping the clay into was continued and during the year a total of 84,985 brass of moorum and rubble was used making a total length of banks completed (with last year's figures added) of 14,970 feet. The total length of retaining wall complete is 588 feet. Quarrying work was started in December in the Sewri Quarry while at Elephanta quarrying was again successfully carried on. At Shewa the work of making a bank from the quarry to the pier for loading barges was commenced in January and 720 feet completed by the end of the year. The new Tug Dolphin was specially built for running out anchors in shallow water, and the construction of flats was continued, while a large pontoon was completed.

NEW DOCK WORKS.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 50,59,927 and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1910 is Rs. 1,77,02,386 against the last revised estimates of Rs. 3,54,89,671. The contract time for completion of the excavation and masonry is seven years ending 1st June 1911, and the result of the year's working leaves little hope that the work will be completed within the contract time. It is satisfactory to report that little damage was done to the dams and works during the monsoon of 1909; the masonry and excavation has been pushed on as fast as circumstances would admit. A separate contract was arranged with the Contractors to undertake the foundations of nine transit sheds and work was started in February 1910. The work of making concrete blocks for the north end of the Harbour Wall progressed favourably. The work on the north end of the Harbour Wall was interrupted by an accident to barge 95 during shot firing operations on 21st September 1909, but the barge was soon at work again, and the quantity of rock moorum and silt lifted by dredging was 61,399 tons of which 21,650 tons were hard rocks removed from the area blasted by the drilling barges. The removal of the Flagstaff Shoal progressed rather slowly and the total quantity of rock lifted during the year by dredging was 8,972 tons.

CHINA has paid the German Crown Prince the unique honour of inviting him to reside in the Forbidden City during his forthcoming visit to Pekin.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Milk Supply.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

THE MAHIM BURIAL GROUND.

The Commissioner reported "With reference to Corporation Resolution of 22nd August that the sea was making considerable inroads in Mahim Bay and had washed away a considerable portion of the Mahim Burning and Burial Ground. The cost of making a masonry wall to protect the ground would be very great and is estimated at Rs. 1,36,000. It appeared preferable to build one with wooden piles, which should suffice. The cost of this was estimated at Rs. 19,953. The inroads of the inroads of the sea made it impossible to construct an approach road on the shore side. A convenient approach could, however, be made from Dyeing Mill gully at a cost of Rs. 2,519."

On the motion of Dr. Javia the necessary sanction was granted.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD STUFF.

Consideration was given to the letter of the Commissioner forwarding for the information of the Corporation a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food, etc., destroyed by the Market Department during the months of June and July and stating that in the month of June against 203 seizures it was possible to institute proceedings against 11 persons only. In regard to 32 seizures the meat was not discovered in direct possession of the importers and 58 persons could not be traced for the reasons given in my letter No. 12655 of 11th August 1910. Out of the total seizures it appears that 102 persons brought meat for private consumption." In the month of July there were 103 seizures of contraband meat. In 31 of these the meat was not discovered in direct possession of any importer. In 16, the quantities were of less than 20 lbs. in each case, and were being brought for the individual or family consumption of the importer, so further action was not taken beyond seizing the meat. In the remaining 56 cases, names and addresses were taken, but only 8 of these could be traced. Prosecutions were instituted against these, and conviction obtained in two cases, the sentences being fines of Rs. 20 and Rs. 35. The remaining 6 cases are pending.

Dr. Jehangir J. Carsetji remarked that nearly 85 per cent. of the milk supplied in Bombay was contaminated and the Municipality should take some steps to improve its condition because the heavy infant mortality of the city was due to this bad milk supply.

Mr. Wacha observed that it was impossible to do anything in the direction of mending matters. There were many practical difficulties in the way. No amount of academic discussion would help them. It was, he thought, the function of the Medical Faculty. If they helped in the matter some of the difficulties could be removed.

Dr. Sukhia resented Mr. Wacha's remarks against medical men. He said that the Corporation was in duty bound to do something to improve the present state of affairs. He himself as a Civil Surgeon sometime ago had prosecuted milkmen and that had a good effect.

Mr. Cowasji J. Readymoney did not think that this business was altogether the work of the medical men. The Corporation, he thought, should do something in the matter.

Mr. Wadia suggested that good sheds on the northern border of the town was one way of solving the difficulty.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the scheme drawn up by the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, late Chairman of the Improvement Trust was a very suitable one and he hoped Mr. Cadell, the present Municipal Commissioner would go into the matter and find out if Mr. Dunn's scheme was not a desirable one and such as would give the Corporation some control over the sheds; then gradually remove the sheds from the town and thus give the public a better supply of milk.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail was of opinion that all sheds should not be at one place and away from the town.

Mr. Tod said that the discussion had been so academic that it was impossible to follow it. Some suggestions had been made. Mr. Wadia's suggestion for licensing milk vendors was a very good one. As to Mr. Ibrahim's suggestion to have control over the sheds he would say that no one knew what happened to the milk after it left the sheds.

Sir Bhalchandra pointed out that Medical Union had been established to represent to Government the needs and wants of the medical profession. That body had nothing to do with the Bombay milks supply.

Mr. Wacha explained that he meant no offence to the Medical Union or medical gentlemen. All he said was that the question was a very difficult one and Medical Union should help the Corporation in the matter.

Dr Battliwalla asked why an analyzer was not yet appointed.

The Commissioner speaking generally on the question said that Dr. Turner had to take some time before selecting another man to succeed their late analyst. An acting analyst was employed. As to the various suggestions he thought the last was to select central plots for erecting sheds and one day all milch cattle stables should be removed from the middle of the town as to preventing the adulteration. Mr. Cadell remarked that they were helpless in the matter. The milk was found mixed with water and the milkmen could not be prosecuted. Dr. Turner had often reported on this question and he intended to report further and he hoped that the members who were so keen on the question would support the amendment of the Act when the amendment was proposed.

The Commissioner's report was recorded.

CREEK AT CLEVELAND BUNDER.

The Commissioner reported with reference to Corporation Resolution of 30th June inviting his attention to the condition of the creek at Cleveland Bunder and requesting him to report what steps for reclamation or otherwise the proposed the Port Trustees should be asked to take in regard to it so as to remove the nuisance therefrom. The Commissioner in his report stated: A greater portion of the creek is still used by boats and at certain periods of the year there is a very large traffic in it. The southern portion of the creek has of late years fallen into disuse and although the tide rises and falls over this portion right up to the Worli Sluices there is growth of vegetation and a gradual silting up of this part of the creek. This silting up is in my opinion chiefly due to natural silting in Mahim Bay, but it may be in part due to the diversion of the storm water from the old Worli channel to the new out-fall. This diversion was in the opinion of Counsel, within our rights, as the old storm water channel was an artificial one but the Port Trustees might claim that it makes the Municipality partly responsible for the silting. The Port Trustees would probably not be legally justified, even if they desired to do so, in filling up and reclaiming the creek, as the public has the right of navigation over it, and this right cannot be said to be extinguished till the creek cannot be used at the highest water by a small boat. On the other hand the Trustees are under no obligation of which I am aware to go to the expense of removing silt and keeping the creek open. The Health Officer does not consider the creek in its presence condition to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and after careful inspection I agree with him. It must be remembered that the creek adjoins the land which has been and is being reclaimed by the Municipality by the deposit of kachra, so the latter body is not in a very strong position to complain of nuisances in the neighbourhood. In the circumstances all that can safely be done is to point out to the Trustees the amount of rank vegetation and to suggest that it might be removed. The creek will doubtless be reclaimed some day but there is no urgent necessity to do so, and in view of the legal questions involved, I certainly do not recommend it being proposed at present."

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia, the Commissioner's letter was recorded.

The Corporation then adjourned.

M. CARL VETTER, head of the well-known firm of Kruger and Co., ice merchants, of Rangoon and London, has died at Tenby.

THE conditions of through railway and steamship traffic between Russia and Japan called for by the [illegible] treaty have been satisfactorily settled by the respective Governments, says the "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent. The Japanese delegates, who spent several months in St. Petersburg, have received high Russian decorations.

OUR PRESENT NEEDS.

## Mr Joseph Hall's Lecture.

UNDER the auspices of the Architectural Association, Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer, delivered an interesting lecture on "Our Present Needs" at the Association's rooms, Hornby Road.

The lecturer, in addressing those present, said: —Most of you must have felt when you saw the subject that it was too large to be even stated, much less discussed in half an hour, and that our present needs are so numerous as to require a library for their exposition.

I have selectad one which I feel to be the need of the moment to our profession. Not that which is described in the much abused word "Education," not "learning" but something which is in my opinion much more important "training" and I distinguish between them that "Education" includes the teaching of how to do things, "learning" the storage in the mind of past knowledge "training" how to do things by doing them. The student is educated, the older man may be learned but only the man who has skilfully performed a piece of work many times can be recognised as a craftsmen. Just as the Surgeon to be may be highly educated, learned by much reading and observation, but he is not a skilled or trained surgeon until he has performed many operations under the observation of more skilled men. So you may learn much from books, attend many lectures have your minds stored with the wisdom and knowledge of the past, yet until you have actually designed a building, made the drawings and seen it grow up according to your conception as shown in those drawings, not once but many times, can you be truly described a "trained" man, whatever your position may be, and the same applies to every man who is employed in any capacity demanding skill.

In the course of our professional duties most of us have to deal with varieties of men in different grades from whom we have to expect skilled work, in office: from assistants, draughtsmen, tracers, measurers, estimatore etc., on the works, from contractors, mistris, and workmen of all grades and kinds, yet how often do we find one in any position who is "trained," educated perhaps, with much learning memorized, but without that skill which comes by continuously doing the work they have to do, in the best manner (and this I call training), how rarely?

Your Society has been formed for "the advancement of the interest, status and any other matters in connection with the profession." Now these are very desirable objects but the mere statement of them does not advance you far on the way to attainment, there must be active, energetic work, that you have felt, this is evidenced by the formation of the society. I therefore venture to put before you some ideas as to how you may, by your organization, assist in providing that training which is in my opinion one of the greatest of our present needs —and thereby not only assist the younger members but through those who benefit by your efforts raise the standard of your assistants etc., and thereby benefit yourselves. Broadly speaking the work with which we have to deal may be divided into two classes—(a) Draughtsmanship including design of details and construction; (b) workmanship. The need for the first was felt in England many years ago and led to the formation of many societies, but most notably of the Architectural Association, which has grown from small beginnings until its classes now furnish all the assistance a young architect needs in every branch of his profession and one effect is to be seen in the great improvement in draughtsmanship and knowledge of detail possessed by the younger assistants and draughtsmen. I would like to see the younger men follow the lead of the A. A. and many similar societies in places out of old London, and where they meet for study, compare experiences. The Architectural Association arrange for sketching trips, and visits to works in progress, make measured drawings of good existing work and submit them for criticism, some one or more of the senior members acting as visitors and critics. Unfortunately there are few old works in Bombay or in its neighbourhood, but in some of the towns within week-end distance there is much to learn as an example Nasik has many templs wellworth of close and careful study not only these but even the common brick walls of some of the cottages and the old timber work of the houses in the city afford many suggestive lessons which are far better then ill understood copies of European work taken from books.

In Bombay itself however careful observations will afford much opportunity. In the neighbourhood of Parel there are many old gateways which show the hand of the skilful designer and there are still a few of the fine oil carved wood brackets in the city houses which will test your powers of drawing and may afford suggestions in your designing. At present there is so far as I am aware, no means of obtaining such training or assistance, except what has recently become available at the School of Arts and this cannot, it is understood, be of much value to young men who are in employment. The deficiency in the number of properly trained assistants is referred to by the Architect to the Governmen of India, in his annual report recently issued.

The still larger class however, who form the skilled workers, are much worse off, yet it is from them that we have to obtain our mistries, upon whose practical skill we must largely depend for correctly carrying out the works. Unless your building mistri is thoroughly well grounded in the mysteries of bond, you will have two thin walls side by side where you intend to have one thick one. Your carpenter mistri must be able to so setout his work that that the first cut will be the correct one and not merely a trial.

Your mason mistry needs still more a knowledge of applied solid geometry to enable him to lay down the lines for the stones of an arch in a circular tower, to say nothing of such trifles as a stone Skew Bridge, or vaulting ribs; where is such training to be obtained possibly at Poona (although I have seen no evidence of it) by those who are going through a full course, and then it is only a few hours that can be spared for such a subject with the result that the men are taught, not trained, as one may be taught how to do a thing, but unless this is repeated under all the conditions that obtain in real life and not those only that are assumed in the college forcing ground the result will be ability to talk about the subject and not to do it in daily life.

The remedy in my opinion is the establishment of workshops of the simplest character not necessarily permanent buildings, but with one or two highly skilled workmen in each trade, who would train boys and young men in the trade which they had elected to follow, and do it so thoroughly that the pupils would be able to carry out all the operations with their own hands without assistance or supervision. Except as regards rent and the payment of the teacher such a class would be wholly self-supporting, the cost of material and tools being met by the sale of the finished articles. The pay of the teachers may well be met by a grant from Government and looking to the indirect benefit to the C. I. T. they might permit a plot of their land to be utilized for this purpose until it is sold or leased. The management of the scheme might be entrusted to a small committee of the leading members of your society, which is more fully acquainted with the real needs of the skilled artizan than perhaps any other body, and could see that whilst all the requisites are attended to no attempt is made to compete in ordinary Education and neglect the original purpose nor to produce supervisors who having attained a superficial knowledge, which to look on whilst better men do the work, an experience which most of us see daily.

I fear I have sketched out what some of you may consider an extensive programme in addition to your declared objects, but I would urge upon you the value to yourselves even if no higher or better motive than selfishness move you, the advantage of being surrounded by more highly skilled assistants draughtsmen and artizans, as it is from the former that your successors must be drawn who are to carry on the glorious traditions of the past, so from the latter must come the contractors who will realize your conceptinos and translated them into solid substance. You will be doing something for the generation that is succeeding you and thus repay in some measure the past for the accumulated experience which has been handed down to you and from which you have so largely benefited.

No fewer than 5,964 British vessels of all kinds were lost or damaged in all waters during the year which ended in June of last year. Of the casualties, 3,284 occurred on or near the coasts of Great Britain, involving the loss of [illegible] 1,42[illegible] lives lost in all.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 17.

In the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament the Lincolnshire Regt. and a local combination called All Blacks met this evening in the first game. In the first period and for the greater part of the game the regimental team did most of the attacking. Before changing over the Lincolns scored a goal against which All Blacks had nothing to show and after the second period had been five minutes in progress the Lincolns added another. All Blacks about 10 minutes before full time scored a goal, but were unable to equalise, the game ending in a win for the Lincolns by two goals to one.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

The Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 17.

The re-played match between Madras and the Leicester Regt. in the final of the Madras Rugby Tournament took place this afternoon in the presence of even a larger attendance than on Saturday. The game all through was in favour of Madras who played splendidly. The Leicester team made a determined attack at the start and for nearly quarter of an hour there was a series of scrums on the Madras goal line. From here, however, the Madras superiority began to assert itself. The forwards got the ball from the scrums and the three quarters were constantly on the move. Only a penalty goal was scored in the first half and in the second Rosell got across and scored a try which was not converted and just before time, Purves dropped a splendid goal amid great enthusiasm. Madras won by ten points to nil. Mrs. Boyson presented the cup.

SIMLA POULTRY AND FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

At the Simla Poultry and Flower Show Mr. Corstorphan took the cup for the best bird in the show. Silver medals were awarded for poultry to the Kour Sahib of Patiala, Mr. N. Corstorphan, Dr. L. N. Clarke and Mr. F. L. Shearman, and bronze medals for poultry to Mr. N. Corstorphan, Mr. F. L. Vokes, Dr. L. N. Clarke, Mr. F. L. Shearman, Mrs. E. B. James, Mr. E. Emery and the Kour Sahib of Patiala.

Mr. Avery received the award for the best Chrysanthemum in the show. A special medal was awarded to the Simla Plant Exchange for a good exhibit of Gloxinias and silver medals for Chrysanthemum were awarded to Mr. Teasdale and Mr. Sheen.

N.W. FRONTIER POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 17.

The annual North West Frontier Polo Tournament will be held this year at Peshawar during Christmas week. General Sir James Willcocks has again presented a cup for the Tournament.

CRICKET.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday, the 15th October, and resulted in a win for the Grindlay Groom C. C. by 68 runs :—

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

B Mistry, l-b-w	8
N Chinoy, b R Chanda	5
N Davar, c Prabhavalker, b Rana ...	0
Panthaki, b Windsor	33
Shapurjee, c Shroff, b Prabhavalker ...	4
Driver, c Byramjee, b Shroff	17
Limjee, (Capt) b Rana	14
Dubash, st Byramjee, b R Chanda ...	0
Motiwalla, run out	2
P Chinoy, not out	0
Kapadia, b R Chanda	0
Extras... ...	9
Total... ...	92

BOMBAY I. TRUST C. C.

Prabhavalker, c Panthaki, b Limji ...	6
Byramji, c Dubash, b Mistry	1
Desai, b Mistry	2
Kent, b Mistry	0
Orr, c Dubash, b Mistry	0
K B Bharucha, b Mistry	1
H Reeves, b Mistry	2
Watson, c N Chinoy, b Limji	3
Shroff, c Driver, b Mistry	2
Windsor, not out	0
Chanda Rana, st b Limji	5
Extras... ...	2
Total... ...	24

THOS. COOK AND SON'S C. C. vs. STANDARD OIL CO'S C. C.

This match was played on Saturday at No. 5 Oval, resulting in a win for Thos. Cook and Son's C. C. by 2 wickets and 21 runs :—

STANDARD OIL CO'S C. C.

Pandurang Rao, b Michael	10
Girdharlal, b Wadke	23
Chevalier, b Michael	5
Bhagwanlal, b Vaidya	0
Narsing Rao, b Michael	17
Manjunath, run out	1
Dayabhai, c Elliott, b Michael	0
Venilal, c and b Vaidya	0
Ranchordas, b Vaidya	1
Chimanlal, st	0
Vittaldas, not out	0
Extras... ...	2
Total... ...	59

THOS. COOK & SON'S C. C.

Chandawarker, b Bhagwanlal	7
Wadke, b Bhagwanlal...	12
Vaidya, b Dayabhai	5
Ragnesh, not out	30
Waller, c Chevalier, b Dayabhai ...	2
Elliot, b Dayabhai	5
Shiva Rao, b Bhagwanlal	2
Gangolli, b Bhagwanlal	0
Chikramane, b Bhagwanlal	7
Amrut Rao, not out	8
Michael, did not bat	0
Extras... ...	2
Total... ...	80

B. V. A. vs. BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday, and won by the B. V. A. by 76 runs. Scores :—

B. V. A.

Corpl Forbes, b Edwards	11
Sapr Rowe, b Smith	1
Sergt Spilling, b Edwards	25
Sergt Barker, b Marshall	15
Sapr Rose, b Edwards	30
Gunr Oliver, not out...	14
Sapr Taylor, run out, b Smith	0
Sapr Partridge, b Marshall	8
Bombr Dixon, b Marshall	0
Gunr Sargent, b Marshall	6
Gunr Page, b Marshall	0
Extras... ...	7
Total...	117

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

O Keefe, b Forbes	8
Edwards, b Barker	0
Walton, b Forbes	13
Smith, b Barker	0
Gough, run out	7
Bard, run out	3
Marshall, c Forbes, b Barker	0
Ranji, c and b Barker	5
Jeffries, c Forbes, b Barker	0
Finan, c Barker, b Forbes	0
Morris, not out	3
Extras... ...	2
Total...	41

GEORGE GRAY, the Australian boy billiard champion, established a new billiard record at Leeds by making a break of 985, of which 969 were made by a losing hazard play off the red ball. His previous best break was 836, which before last night constituted a record and was made at Melbourne last year.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE NAVY.

Letter to Mr. Asquith.

SEVEN ADDITIONAL "DREADNOUGHTS" NECESSARY.

Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., has addressed the following open letter to the Prime Minister :—

"1, Great Cumberland Place, London,
"Sept. 27, 1910.

"Sir,—During the next few weeks there must occur a momentous crisis in the affairs of the nation and of the empire. If the right measures are taken by the Executive Government, of which you, Sir, are the representative, the defences of the Empire may be secured.

"But if, on the contrary, the present opportunity be neglected, then, Sir, I will venture to affirm, with such assurance as fifty years of public service may lend my words, that the position of affairs with regard to the naval defence of the empire will three years hence be fraught with a danger whose gravity I believe it to be difficult to exaggerate.

"I select the year 1913-14 as the critical moment, because if the country is to be fully equal to the contingencies which will then arise, due preparations must be begun immediately.

"These preparations must be begun during the present autumn, because should they be postponed the shipbuilding capacity of the country will prove unequal to the requirements of the case, which involve the completion of a large number of vessels by a definite date.

"In order that the naval power of Great Britain may be maintained in its proper relation to the strength of the naval power of foreign nations, three years hence, I believe it to be absolutely essential that in addition to the five capital ships which are to be laid down next year seven more first-class armoured ships should be laid down.

"Such an increase in the force of heavy ships must, of course, be supplemented by the full and adequate provision of all those other elements of fighting power upon which depends the whole utility of the battle squadrons. These elements consist in men, stores, docks, cruisers, torpedo craft, hospital ships, and a war reserve of coal.

"For the moment I propose to confine my observations to the provision of capital ships, always assuming that their construction will be supplemented by their complete equipment with all fleet accessories.

"I have no intention of adducing facts or figures whose accuracy cannot be easily ascertained by means of reference to the proceedings in Parliament and to the ordinary text-books.

"Before entering upon the question of the relative naval strength of Great Britain as compared with the naval strength of foreign Powers, I desire to clarify the confusion which has been created in the public mind by the emergence of the new type of heavy warship commonly called the Dreadnought type.

"In gun power and in speed the ships of the Dreadnought type are greatly superior to their predecessors. The fighting value of the pre-Dreadnought ships must automatically decrease by depreciation incidental to the lapse of time. No authoritative statement has yet been presented with regard to the difficult question of the relative value of Dreadnought and pre-Dreadnought, nor is it possible to arrive at any but an approximate estimate. All such estimates must leave out of account the human element, which is often the decisive factor. Nevertheless, professional experience may safely assume a working proposition.

"In my opinion, there will be in 1913-14 no more than eighteen pre-Dreadnought fit for other than subsidiary duties. These are:—Two Lord Nelson; eight King Edward and eight Bulwark. Their fighting value as compared with ships of the Dreadnought type, I estimate as two to one. In other words, these eighteen ships may be regarded as equal for certain purposes to nine Dreadnoughts.

"The position in 1913-14 under existing arrangements would be as follows :—

1913-14.

	Great Britain.	G'many.	Austria.	Italy.	Triple A'ance
Dreadnoughts......	25	21	4	4	29
Pre-Dreadnoughts.	9	—	—	—	—
	34	21	4	4	29

"In framing this calculation the two Australasian battleships now building are not included. It is impossible to include in any practical estimate of naval force ships which are not under the direct control of the Admiralty. I have also, for the sake of simplicity, excluded the pre-Dreadnoughts of foreign Powers. Their inclusion would not affect the value of an estimate dealing only with modern heavy ships as the decisive factor in future warfare.

"The table shows a superiority of thirteen heavy ships over Germany alone and five over the Triple Alliance. Reckoning in Dreadnoughts alone, the position under existing arrangements will be as follows :—

1913-14.

Great Britain.	Germny.	Austria.	Italy.	Triple Alliance.
25	21	4	4	29

"It is, therefore, clear that three years hence our superiority over Germany will be reduced to four ships of the Dreadnought type. We shall be exactly equal to Germany and Austria combined, and inferior by four vessels to the Triple Alliance.

"I view the situation thus exposed with a profound apprehension. I proceed to give my reasons for believing it to be dangerous in the extreme.

"A margin of four ships is wholly inadequate. From my own experience I can quote instances when, owing to unavoidable exigencies, six battleships out of eight were unavailable. If it be argued that the fleets of other Powers are liable to the same contingency, I reply that we cannot afford to trust to such accidents, an assertion with which I believe that every intelligent person will agree.

"It may be argued that the intentions of the Government with regard to the shipbuilding programme for next year have not yet been disclosed. They have not. But what we do know is that the construction of the four contingent ships of last year was postponed to this year and that the construction of the five ships of this year's programme has been postponed to next year.

"If the same course be pursued with regard to Germany, Great Britain owns an unassailable superiority. The phrase, Sir, is your own. With all respect, I venture to submit that technically speaking no superiority is unassailable, and that the admitted superiority in heavy ships is largely neutralised by the lack of meen of stores, of docks, of cruisers and of torpedo craft with all of which the Imperial German Navy is admirably equipped.

"But I would here observe that the strength of a fleet can only be rightly measured by the work it is designed to perform. A part of the duty of the British Government is to provide a sufficient naval force to maintain a supremacy in home waters over one foreign Power. Within three years it will be hardly possible to fulfil even that one duty.

"It is my intention most earnestly to appeal to my countrymen to remember ere it be too late that Great Britain is charged with the duties of guarding British interests in Canada, in South Africa, in Australasia, in Egypt, in India, and in the Far East, and I shall ask them to insist that these responsibilities be once more adequately discharged.

"It is essential that a powerful fleet be maintained in the Mediterranean, and that a strong squadron be stationed in the Far East.

"By 1913-14 two members of the Triple Alliance will together be able to place eight Dreadnoughts in the Mediterranean. At present we have in the Mediterranean six inferior battleships which are unfit to encounter modern heavy ships. It will be the duty of the British Government three years hence to station at least eight Dreadnoughts in the Mediterranean. Under existing arrangements the force of Dreadnoughts in home waters would therefore be decreased to seventeen. We should then have four less in home waters than the number owned by Germany.

"It has also to be remembered that circumstances may arise which will require the despatch of a Battleship Squadron to the China Station.

"Confronted by these plain considerations how is it possible for any intelligent person to deny the urgency of the present need?

"To the proposals for a shipbuilding programme which I had the honour to lay before the London Chamber of Commerce last year, and during this year in the House of Commons, I adhere in every particular. In framing my proposals I state that sixteen heavy ships must be built during the period from 1909 to 1913-14. There are at present four in hand and five projected. I repeat that the constructions of seven more is essential to the bare maintenance of British naval supremacy. If my proposal be carried into effect, the position in 1913-1s4, ereckoning in "Dreadnoughts" alone, would be at follows :—

WITH PROPOSED INCREASE, 1913-14.

Great Britain.	Germany.	Austria.	Italy.	Triple Alliance.
32	21	4	4	29

"I believe that with such a force and its auxiliaries, the safety of the country would be reasonably secured in 1913-14.

"I have formulated no new policy, either naval or political. I have merely stated plainly what, in my judgment, are the inexorable demands of a situation whose main aspects are common knowledge. These demands must be met at once if they are to be met at all. To that end the immediate issue of a substantial loan is requisite. The issue of a loan would, further, remove the question of naval defence from the poisonous influence of party politics. I am persuaded that there is no real financial difficulty in the way of raising the loan to provide funds for a new Naval Defence Act.

Better owe money than owe ships.

"A financial requirement can be met with money; a national emergency requiring ships cannot be met unless the ships are ready.

"At this period of emergency there are two building ships—one at Portsmouth and one at Devonport—which under existing arrangements, it is proposed to keep vacant for several months.

In conclusion, I beg you to believe, Sir, that I care in no degree of what political complexion the Government may be which carries through a new Naval Defence Act. My party is the party of 'Old England.'

"I appeal to you, Sir, as the responsible head of his Majesty's Government, to take action ere it be too late.

"I have to add that I shall have the honour to address you in the course of a day or two upon the condition of the trade route defences, which involves the most serious peril to the empire.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) "CHARLES BERESFORD, Admiral.

"The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P."

STRONG SUPPORT AMONG NAVY MEN.

Lord Charles Beresford's letter is naturally the principal theme of discussion in naval circles in Devonport, says a correspondent of the "Standard." Although professional opinion may vary in degree of acquiescence, yet approval is virtually unanimous. It is recognised that Lord Charles has acted from no other motive than simple disinterested patriotism, and his fearless exposition has called forth a general sentiment of admiration. As a home Fleet captain put it in talking the matter over with me:—

"Suppose we admit that Lord Charles has drawn a somewhat extensive picture, for, after all, he knows as well as any of us that counting in Dreadnoughts is not the first and final standard for measuring sea power. What then? It is better to be sure than sorry. Personally, I do not see that Lord Charles implies any doubt as to the quality of our ships and 'personnel' by asking for a bigger margin of superiority. Whether we stand as the attacking or the defending power, and the former role must immediately become ours on the outbreak of hostilities, whichever side starts, we have so much vaster a zone to protect that overwhelming numbers are a necessity. The North Sea may be the strategic centre, but only so long as Germany chooses to make it so. She could fight a war out there if she chose and Britain would prefer that she should. For this very reason it is that the outbreak of hostilities would in my opinion find her battle division doubling around the North of Scotland. The argument that such a manœuvre would leave us free to swoop down upon the coast of Germany is a silly fallacy. It would need the whole strength of our fleet to head oft and round up the German battle squadrons. This is why we need such a preponderance and why Lord Charles Beresford is so sound in his contentions."

POONA RACE.

Eleventh Extra Meeting.

HANDICAPS AND HORSES LEFT IN.

Wednesday, October 19.

ARAB MAIDEN PLATE, 1 mile—Rustom-i-hind 9-12, Vibrona 9-3, Gazi 8-6, Young Japan 8-5, Hunter 8 4, Shebban 8-3, Sandid 8-2, Bushoosh 8-1, Ushlan 8, Hamdoon 7-13, Zainulmulook 7-10, Young Fakir 7-10, Kishra 7-8, Shabash 7-8, Dilaver 7-7, Yazeed 7-7, Turf King 7-6, Saif 7-6, Tiger 7-4, Black Pearl 7-3, Furhak 7-2, Cookeye 7-1, Officer 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Six furlongs—Lookman 10-7, Fahadbeg 9-4, Hurgoon 9-3, Bay Middleton 9-2, Mudkoor 9-1, Majesty 8-12, Amood 8-10, Company 8-9, Mezahim 8-7, Dejan 8-7, Azzad 8-7, Shanwar 8 5, Lama 8-3, Ameen 8 2, Director 8-2, Abdul Malik 8-1, Prime Minister 8-3 Zinfandel 8 Good Morning 8, Saeed 7-11, Solitaire 7-11, Yacoot 7-11, Antica 7-10, Revolver 7-10, Sheriff 7-8, Khandalla 7-8, Defence 7-6, Nagashi 7-6, Afreed 7-6, Gold Mini 7-6, Sir Jamal 7-5, Little Sanaya 7-5, Lahuk 7-5, Matarlouz 7-4, Occident 7-4, Conqueror 7-3, Takti Suleman 7-2, Regiment 7-2, Little King 7-1, Aurum 7-1, Turf King 7, Young Taara 7, Arnica 7, Sinclair 6-11, Murzook 6-11, Keitdar 6 10, Khenirsj 6-9, Waterloo 6-8, Prince Charlie 6-8, Fado 6-8, St. Anthony 6-7, Compeat 6-6, Officer 6-6, Adham 6-5, Uddai 6-4.

AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Winkfields Melody 9 7 St. Patrick 8-7, T.M.S 8-7, Mallinyook 8-2, Confederation 8 1, White Heather 8, Mozart 7-12 Berther 7-11, Mafoota 7-10.

CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Lord Merv 10-1, Longchamp 9-7, Killua 9, Chain Lightning 9, Lord Carlyon 8-11, Rose of Malta 8-10, Daneuse 8-4, Mary B 8-2, Singleton, 7-12, Wine Merchant 7-12, Boomey 7-6, Bright Metal 7-6, Metal Girl 7-2, Yvette 9 8, Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—Distance 1 1-2 miles —Precious 10-4, Young Salanic 9-1, Sir Visto 9-1, Parliament 8-12, Hadee 8-3, Tajilmulook 8-2, Balmoral 8-1, Merrily 7-12, Dumra 7-12, Well done 7-8, Alma 7-3, Swalior 7-1, Hundred 6-12. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

PONY CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Elser 9-12, Pantry Girl 9-12, Cheeky 9-2, Lorraine 8-12, Miss Clare 8-2, Encourage 7-11 Evening Herald 7-8, Comeback 7-6, Not-so-dusty 7-6, Golightly 7-5, Ngakapa 7-2. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th October 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	15	15	2	42	8
Teheran ...	17	13	45	1	15
Suez	17	14	20	0	36

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Bhamo route to China restored (17-10-10.)

Telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Portugal (10-10-10).

WOMAN'S

CHARMS

Of Skin, Hands and Hair Preserved by

CUTICURA

For preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for allaying minor irritations of the skin and scalp and imparting a velvety softness; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and, in short, for every use in promoting skin health and bodily purity, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unsurpassed.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston. 32-page Cuticura Book, post-free, a Guide to the Best Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

the *sure* raising powder, is helpful even to skilled cooks.

Cakes, pastry and piecrust raised with "Paisley Flour" are sure, with ordinary care, to be light, well raised and digestible.

Use one part of "Paisley Flour" mixed with eight parts of ordinary flour.

'Paisley Flour' is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins, containing an assortment of serviceable recipes.

A Monster Devil Fish

Destroying its victim is a type of Rheumatism. To be ovepowered by this terrible disease, crippled helpless, bed-ridden, is to-day the fate of hundreds of sufferers. For but few diseases are so many remedies recommended as for Rheumatism, but among them none is so efficient as Little's Oriental Balm. It has proved its wonderful curative power in thousand of hopeless cases. Cures by this remedy have been recorded in cases of more than 10 years' standing. Don't waste time, money, and health on useles drug store salves, ointments, pills, and other failures, but go to your nearest Chemist and purchase a bottle of this wonderful remedy and let the result speak for itself. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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Highest Credentials from **H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal,** the **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty,** the **Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar,** the **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman,** the **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S.,** and **Other High Personages.**

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MARTIN'S.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BY THE WAY.

THE PATRIARCH OF PARISH CLERKS.

England, or at any rate rural Essex, has just lost the doyen of parish clerks and a rustic philosopher of rare perspicacity by the death of Mr. James Woolmore, who had charge of the pretty little church of Stanford Rivers, on the right bank of the Roding, near Ongar. Mr. Woolmore sixty-four years ago succeeded his grandfather, who had been clerk for thirty-six years, so that between them they held office for a century. The late Bishop of London used to say that the parish clerks and sextons of England are almost as interesting to study as the unique old edifices, of which they are the proud and generally eccentric custodians. The truth of Dr. Creighton's remark was attested by the venerable clerk of Stanford Rivers, who was wont, when not engaged on his official duties, to provide gnomic wisdom for all the countryside. Some of his apothegms were quite worthy of Mrs. Poyser.

ICE-CAVES.

Now that a new ice-cave, which is said to be the largest in the world, has been discovered in the Austrian Alps, it is appropriate to remark that any traveller who is anxious to see an ice-cave without going so far can visit one, without difficulty, from either Thun or Interlaken. It is situated half-way down the precipice which falls from the Sigriswylgrat into the Justis-tal. The approach to it involves no very difficult scrambling; but it is unwise to enter unless guided by some one who has been there before. The ice is slippery, as ice is apt to be, and there are ample opportunities of sliding down a slope to destruction.

WHAT IT COSTS TO FLY.

Some particulars on this subject are supplied in an article in the October "Pall Mall Magazine" by Mr. H. Massac Buist. A large biplane or monoplane, it seems, costs £1,000 or £1,200. A shed, which should be something of a workshop too, will then be wanted. This will cost a minimum of £150, though few really satisfactory ones in England have cost less than £200. It will be usual, too, to unless the shed is one of a colony, to engage the services of a watchman, and if one is to give oneself anything like a change of flying he will want the exclusive services of at least two mechanics and the occasional services of anything up to three or four labourers. The conclusion arrived at is that the expenditure will work out at more than double the cost price of the machine in twelve months—a £1,000 machine costing about £3,000.

THE COST PER MILE.

It has been claimed that flying is one of the cheapest modes of locomotion, but this, we are assured, is a mistake. Mr. Buist calculates that flying costs £3 per mile traversed in the air. Free ballooning is, of course, cheapness itself compared with this. The air vessel only costs £150 or so to acquire, and it can certainly travel several thousand miles before its useful life is overpast. If it is a 50,000 cubic foot machine, that will usually carry four passengers, the expense to each per voyage need not work out at more than three guineas a head at the most. It is a short voyage, too, that only runs to fifty miles. Two or three hundred miles is nothing of a journey in an ordinary balloon.

VISITORS TO THE ISLE OF MAN.

The Isle of Man appears to be steadily growing in popularity as a health resort. In connexion with the tax of a penny per head levied by Manx Harbour Commissioners on passengers embarking and disembarking at Manx ports, a return issued shows that from May to the end of August inclusive this year 404,443 persons were landed at Douglas, compared with 384,157 during the corresponding period of last year. This year's figure is the best on record.

THE COST OF PROGRESS.

Every new invention carries evil in its train. The "British Medical Journal" points out that among distinctively modern diseases are the poisoning produced by the fumes of calcium carbide or acetylene; the headache, dyspepsia, cardiac failure, and sensory disturbances traceable to the manufacture and use of aniline dyes; the frothing of the blood, known as caisson disease, which follows too rapid decompression in workers at the foundations of bridges, the functional neurosis known as telegraphists' cramp, resulting from the use of the Morse key; and the numerous affections of the skin, lungs, digestive tract, and eyes due to irritation by organic or inorganic dusts of industrial origin. This, it should be said, by no means exhausts our contemporary's list.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Some statistics quoted from an official publication by the Berlin correspondent of the "Christian World" would seem to show the weakening hold which the Evangelical or Lutheran Church of the German Empire possesses over the masses of the people. About thirty years ago the number of pastors held in reserve by the Church for the filling of vacancies as they occurred was so great that special efforts had to be made to employ them. At the present time there are several general superintendants who are entirely without a reserve, and the number of even well-endowed posts for which pastors cannot be found is on the increase. In the older Prussian provinces, for example, in 1805, 523 candidates for the ministry passed the second theological examination; in 1908 this number had sunk to 174. The primary examination was passed by 448 students in 1895; in 1908 only 170. In order to fill the vacancies of the year there are necessary 250 ordinations. Last year there were only 174.

SPEAKER CANNON AND THE WAITER.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon once had an amusing experience at the hotel where he dined daily during his stay in Washington. One day he glanced over the bill of fare, and feeling too tired to worry about selecting his dinner, tossed aside the menu and said to the waiter, "Bring me a good dinner." With this he slipped a substantial tip into the waiter's palm in advance. The experiment proved so satisfactory that the Speaker adopted the same procedure on the following days, with a like result. Towards the end of the term, as he was leaving the hotel one day, the waiter remarked in an earnest confidential whisper, "I beg your pardon, sir, but when you or any of your friends that can't read come over here just ask for Tom."

DIVORCE IN THE SOUDAN.

It is a moot question if the general reader when perusing the account of a divorce case ever gives a thought to the antiquity of the process. Yet every well-informed person knows that divorce is to be found in the legal systems of ancient civilisation. Little, is, however, known of divorce among primitive peoples, consequently an article recently contributed by a writer in a French review on the traditional rules for divorce practised among the Boudouma people, dwelling about Lake Chad, is of interest. If the husband demands divorce, we learn that he has to generally renounce the dot; this is always the case if he be a prodigal. A wife demanding divorce without good reasons must restore to her husband double the value of his settlement upon her. If she cannot do so, he must wait until she again marries, and the new husband has to take this liability. If the wife has good grounds for divorce she retains the dot.

THE CAUSES.

The causes which are usually grounds for divorce among the Chad Boudouma people are thus given. The husband assaulting his wife or neglecting to provide her with raiment or necessaries, incompatibility of temper, infidelity on either side, or the wife neglecting the wants of her husband. Before actual divorce the family and friends of the parties endeavour to arrange matters, and it is only after failure in this direction that divorce follows. In this event the father takes the children, even babies as soon as they are weaned.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE DIVIDED SKIRT.

Designers says a lady correspondent in London, show a strange inclination to linger amongst the modes of the Empire period, for while frocks are chiefly Empire the last news of the skirt is proof that Napoleonic times are affording the inspiration of those who tell us what to wear. "The divided skirt is entirely delightful," said a lady who has just had a couple sent from Paris. "I wear one of tweed for golfing, and the other is dull blue and mole striped velvet, meant for a walking suit." This short, apparently tight little skirt, divided just below the knee, is decidedly convenient, and if it may be taken as an indication it seems to point to the fact that we are growing more and more practical in our ideas of outdoor clothing. Of course the ladies of the Empire were anything but practical, but we have charged that; we profit by their frivolity to combine their light and airy notions of clothing with latter-day common-sense.

HOME SERGE.

The blue serge has made its reappearence. This season it has a neat little skirt, either veay much braided in fine black or cut severely plain to mould the figure somewhat closely, but not to the exaggerated extent of the "hobble." Coats are both long and short, the best plan being to select what suits the figure. French woman have for better taste than we have on such a point, for they mostly possess a distinct flaire for finding out what suits their figures, and for adhering to it in spite of alteration of modes. The coat that is cut to reach well below the waist should be belted with patent leather, caught with embossed silver-gilt buckles that look rather the decoration on military epaulettes. A lining of contrasted satin, large buttons of steel, silver or silver-gilt, and an embroidered collar on the same tone as the lining are the distinctive touches that make a navy serge the entirely satisfactory addition to a wardrobe it usually is.

MOTOR COATS FOR HOME.

Motor-coats this season are decidedly less bulky than they used to be, and a good deal more time and thought are spent over their elaboration. Pony-skin and tweed are to be utilised more than before. The cut of the coat is useful and neat, so that its wearer may not find it too heavy and cumbersome even should she wish to walk when wearing it. Indeed, the newest thing in tweed coats is so cut and draped that it gives the effect of a coat and skirt combined. The front is rounded to the left side and then a panel is formed, which is fastened by enormous buttons, and under that is a rounding similar to that distinguishing the upper part. Collars in contrasted material are considered very good style, and facings of fur, or velvet until fur is required, are to be reckoned with. Flatly stitched seams take away from the apparent size, and linings of fine suede in dyed colours are adjustable. Brocade linings are often shown underneath, so that the coat may be worn for travelling as well as for motoring. Many ladies are wearing long fur coats. These are in many instances of pony-skin. Although introduced some years ago, this skin has not grown popular. It is rather expensive, but lends itself particularly well to the purpose of a motor-coat, being both pliable and clinging. Nor does it add to the apparent bulk of its wearer. As to motor headgear, it looks as if nothing would be more popular than the little hood or old-fashioned cottage bonnet of fur, such as mole, musquash, or squirrel, when the more costly furs are not available. A musquash bonnet, with a bunch of bright cherries made of satin tucked into one side, is very pretty for a brunette, while blue rosettes on mole would look equally well on a blonde. Drawn velvet or satin will come next to fur, and then we might consider velvet laid flat on suede and caught into scallops with ornamental buttons. Some of the latest hats are round, and lie close to the head like turbans. Indeed, the closer the head-gear lies for motoring the more comfortable and convenient it is. Veils are longer than ever, and must be composed of thick silky gauze shot in two colours. The touch of bright-hued silk with dark fur is very pleasing.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	16
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	7
Total	2	2	85
This day last year	1	2	82

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

October 17th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	98	29	0
B	117	77	5
B	212	163	9
C	107	46	0
D	140	27	0
E	104	10	0
E	96	50	0
F	65	9	0
G	84	0	0
Total	1,023	411	14
	1,434		

The High Class Washing Material.

'VIYELLA.'

(Reg).

DOES NOT SHRINK.

The new Shirt Blouses is "Viyella" mark a great advance on those of previous seasons. The "Viyella" cloth remains of the same delightful softness, and in the patterns and colorings of the material, the latest fashions have been used with the happiest result.

From leading Drapers and Stores, or name of nearest sent by "Viyella" 24-25, New Gate Street, London.

THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

How it may be Removed.

"With the banishment of Malaria a new era will dawn in India's history."

Those words, which cast a lurid glow on the importance of the disease directly responsible for more invaliding and death than any other canse in India, were spoken, a short time ago, by a distinguished man. Before that can be achieved, however, much water will have flowed between the banks of the Ganges, and untold millions of lives will have been sacrificed to the ravages of that pernicious microbe, which plays such havoc with the red blood corpuscles, destroying them, and devouring their haemoglobin, while producing poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce physical and mental strength to a very low level, and set up changes which may lead to the disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every resident in the country to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces.

What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simply, and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, how the patient may recover is full health, strength, and vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

After quinine has done its work, the need is urgent for a reconstituent and revitalising preparation to restore the quality of the blood and conquer the general malnutrition of the body which is the inevitable result of the destruction of its vital particles.

THE CURSE REMOVED.

Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic-food science has yet discovered.

Composed of glycero-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with casein, the albuminous or body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic-food substances. It is rapidly assimilated by the body, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red corpuscles to an amazing extent. It frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the haemoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again, his dim eyes grow bright, and his prematurely grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he seems to grow younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was before.

Children are likewise profoundly affected by Malaria, which retards their growth in a most marked manner. When, however, they take Sanatogen, they rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health, and start growing again. Sanatogen's power in overcoming the disablilities produced by Malaria have been attested by a large number of doctors throughout the Empire, as well as by hundreds of laymen.

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE.

Among medical men, Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentry and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, writes: "I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and have been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, Brain-fag, Nervousness, and Dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a renovator of life is to people out in the Tropics, who have the awful heat to fight against."

In addition to curing the after-effects of Malaria and thus putting the body in the best possible condition to withstand the diseases of the liver, kidneys, etc., which follow in its train, Sanatogen is the best known preventive of Malaria, as it maintains the body in the finest state of health, and, therefore, in the most advantageous position for throwing off the attacks of the Malarial germ.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

Second forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1910-11. On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in British India.

Summary.—The second forecast of the cotton crop (comprising the returns of eleven districts) estimates the area under cotton at 172,458 acres, a decrease of over twelve and-a-half per cent as compared with the area of 1909-10 and 12,586 acres less than the estimate of the current year's area published in August last. The alteration of the estimate for the current year is chiefly due to a reduction of over fifty per cent. in the estimate of the Thayetmyo District. Some reduction of the estimate of this district was anticipated in the August forecast. Rainfall on the whole has not been favourable for extended sowings: there were also some difficulties in regard to the supply and the quality of seed. The standing crops at present give fair promise, but much depends on continued rains.

BURMA GROUND-NUTS.

Second forecast of the ground-nut crop in Burma for the year 1910-11. On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under ground-nut in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 23·0 per cent. of the total area under ground-nut in British India.

Summary.—The second forecast of the ground-nut crop (comprising returns of six districts) estimates the area under the crop at 105,928 acres, a decline of over twenty-three per cent. as compared with last year's area and 18,025 acres less than the estimate of the current year's cropped area published in August. The crop is now an important one in only three districts. The alteration of this year's estimate is chiefly due to a reduced estimate from Pakokku in consequence of the drought in August, which affected all the districts included in the forecast, but was severest in Pakokku. Recent rain has improved the prospects of the crop which are now fair as regards yield per acre, but the rain came too late for extending sowings.

Col. Herbert Godfray, late of Indian Army (109th Bombay Inf.), has died at Ballysop, County Wexford, at the age of fifty-two. Col. Godfray obtained a commission in the 85th Regt. in 1875, and was appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps in 1878. He served in the Afghan war in 1879-80, for which he had the medal, and in the operations in Waziristan on the North-West Frontier of India in 1901-1902, receiving for his services the medal with clasp. Col. Godfray reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1901, and that of colonel in 1904.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Thomas Maitland, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, and brother of the Earl of Lauderdale, has died at Matlock at the age of sixty-eight. Col. Maitland was appointed an ensign in the 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) in 1861 and transferred to the Indian Army three years later. In India he served in the Military Works Department, and retired in 1886. Col. Maitland, who was a member of the Royal Company of Archers, was granted the rank and precedence of an earl's son by Royal Warrant when his brother succeeded his cousin in the title.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A SURGEON TO TWO KINGS.

Many people have forgotten th[illegible]t Sir Frederick Treves, who went to Balmoral [illegible]he other day, operated a few years ago on King [illegible]orge V., and he has, therefore, had the unique ex[illegible]perience of performing operations on two Kings of [illegible] England. Although the great surgeon has long since [illegible] retired from general practice, he still attends on the [illegible] Royal Family. He is an intimate friend of King Geo[illegible]rge, who admires his outspoken manner as much as [illegible] is surgical genius. Sir Frederick, indeed, has never been afraid of saying exactly what he thinks. He told King Edward, when the famous operation of 1902 was decided on, that he would give £10,000 to escape the duty of performing it. If he chose, Sir Frederick Treves might at this moment be earning the largest income enjoyed by any medical practitioner, for he is still as able and active as ever. He retired from practice because he was really tired of taking out an appendix every morning. He performed an operation as regularly as he had his breakfast, and far more regularly than he had his lunch for he often had to lunch in his carriage as he went his round of visits. Sir Frederick, it is said, has performed no fewer than 1,000 operations for appendicitis without a single death. Another distinction of which he is proud is that of being allowed to add to his shield one of the lions from the Royal Arms.

A LUCKY NAME.

It is interesting to note that Lord Dalmeny's son has been named Archibald, a name preserved with peculiar care in the Primrose family, for all the Earls of Rosebery, with but two exceptions, have been so named. The founder of the Primrose fortunes was an Archibald, who was created a baronet by Charles I. The title, however, was only an empty return for his fidelity to the Royalist cause, but after the Restoration Sir Archibald Primrose received in a Royal grant of the lands of Dalmeny a more substantial recognition for his services; and he further advanced his fortunes by marrying the daughter of Sir James Keith, a great heiress. The father of the fourth Earl resolutely declined to christen his son George, and the future Earl thus lost the honour of having George III. for his god-parent, and was duly christened Archibald.

PRINCE OF WALES PRACTISES ORATORY.

The fact that Mr. Hansell, who is tutor to the young Princes, has been lately officially in attendance on the King, lends colour to the rumour that when his services as tutor are no longer required he will become attached to the Royal Household in some official capacity. Mr. Hansell stands high in favour with their Majesties and is now quite familiar with the atmosphere of Courts, for before going to Marlborough House he was tutor to Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, of course, left the Royal schoolroom some-time ago, but during their holidays at Balmoral Mr. Hansell was their constant companion, his former pupils hold him in great esteem. It is interesting to note that great attention has been paid it cultivating the oratorical powers of the Prince of Wales which the heir to the Throne will later be called upon to exercise a good deal. A large number of King George's speeches have been collected and bound for use in the Royal schoolroom, and the Prince of Wales used frequently to recite extracts from these when he was in Mr. Hansell's charge. The young Prince's powers of oratory are, of course, at present undeveloped, but he possesses a good delivery and a pleasing intonation, and gives promise of becoming a good speaker.

SIR W. S. GILBERT'S AMERICAN OFFER.

Sir W. S. Gilbert is still considering the tempting offer he has received to direct a special revival of Gilbert and Sullivan operas in the United States. The fact that he is well over seventy years of age does not deter him from entertaining the idea, but he declines to go except on the understanding that he shall choose his own company, select his own musical directors, superintend the costumes and scenery, and personally conduct the rehearsals. In all this should appear a trifle exacting, it is well to remember that the great librettis has had somewhat bitter experience of American maltreatment of his operas. With one exception, he and Sullivan never get a penny out of all the thousands of performances of their works in the United States, owing to the fact that the American copyright laws were such as to make it impossible for them to protect themselves from piracy. The one shining exception was a Bostan manager, who sent ten pounds each to the composer and librettist, informing them that though the operas were not copyright, he had done so well that he thought he ought to recognise them in some way. A probable feature of the American enterprise will be revivals of the lesser-known operas, such as Ruddigore and Utopia, Limited. An impression prevails that Ruddigore was not a success, but, in fact, Sir W S Gilbert's share of the royalties alone exceeded £10,000. in England Reddigore is regarded as too expensive to produce, but this difficulty would certainly not trouble the Americans.

A WEIRD RAILWAY JOURNEY.

Sir Vincent Corbett, the new Minister at Munich, has a distinguished record in the Diplomatic Service. Although the son of an Envoy Extraordinary to Sweden, Sir Vincent's early ambition was to steer clear of diplomacy and become a University professor. Circumstances, however, took him to Egypt, where he was appointed tutor to the sons of the Khedive Tewfik, becoming a few years later English secretary to the Khedive himself. Later, he was transferred to the Ministry of Justice as Judge in the Native Court of Appeal. An extremely hardworking and concientious official, the late Mr. Gladstone once referred to Sir Vincent in the House of Commons as the "man whose time was his country's"—a particularly well deserved tribute, and not in the least exaggerated. In the course of his travels, Sir Vincent Corbett has had many a quaint experience, but what he regards as the most weired happened to him while taking a midnight journey once from Edinburgh to London. It was before the days of the corridor trains, and with the exception of one other passenger, youngish man, he was alone in the compartment. His companion he found unusually attractive, being a splendid conversationalist, able to discourse on most subjects. At King's Cross the stranger was about to jump off the train long before it glided on to the platform. Before Sir Vincent had time to prevent him, the man was swinging outside the carriage, a *foot* on the foot-board, and a hand catching the door handle. "You'll excuse me," he said calmly to the astonished diplomat, "you see, I am an escaped lunatic, and very likely they are looking out for me here." And then he disappeared.

ALFRED TENNYSON DICKENS.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson Dickens, who is to give a series of lectures in England this winter, is the eldest surviving son of the famous Victorian novelist. Very many years ago he emigratad to Australia, where he was joined later by his younger brother, Mr. Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens. The novelist's pathetic farewell letter to the latter is one of the most poignant documents on record, and finds a place in Forsters "Life." Mr. Alfred Dickens made his home in Melbourne, although for a number of years he and his brother traded as stock and station agents, with offices in Sydney, Melbourne, and Victoria. Mr. Edward Dickens went in for politics, and for a time sat in the Australian Parliament, but was defeated a few years back by a Labour candidate. From all accounts, Mr. Alfred Dickens is a worthy reader of worthy works. Critics maintain that he is not only an accomplished elocutionist, but also by way of being a great actor-traits which his father possessed to a remarkable degree. Referring on one occasion to the latter's celebrated tour in America, he remarked that altogether eighty readings were given, and the tour closed with a profit to the lecturer of £27,000.

Col. John Jones Brine, of Abnamulli, Lower Erith Road, "Torquay, late of the Indian Army, who died on May 31, aged eighty-five, left estate valued at £37,312, gross, with net personalty of £35,549.

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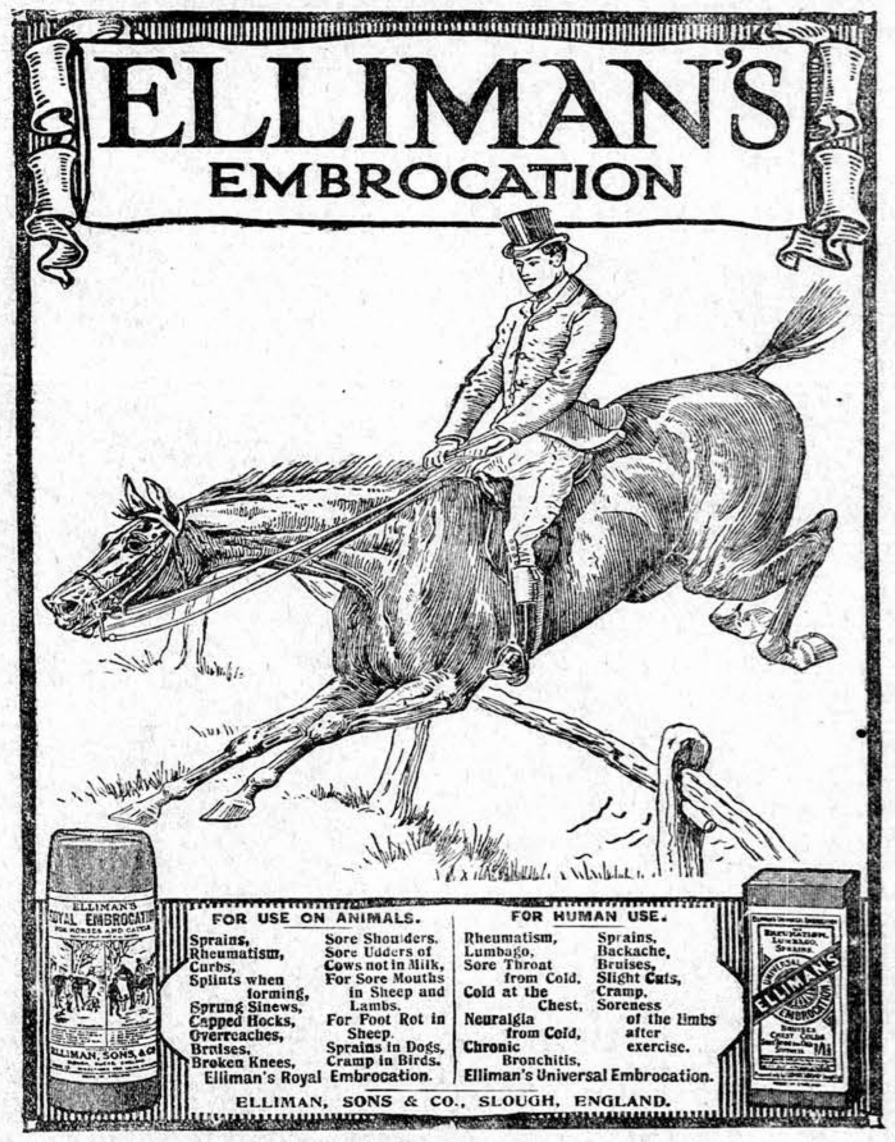

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
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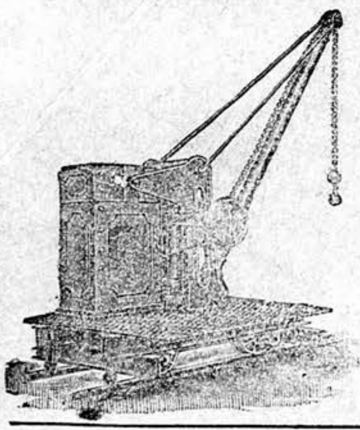

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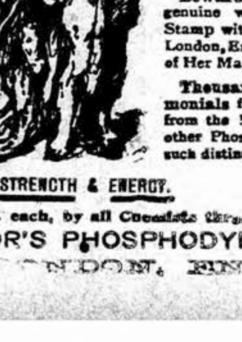

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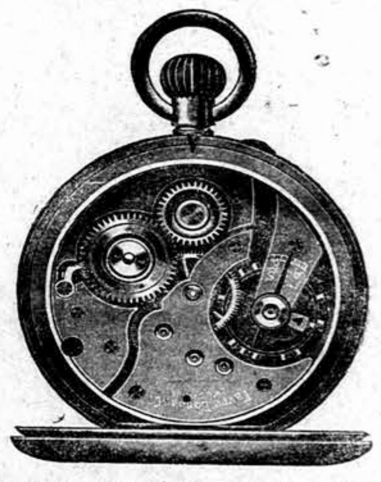

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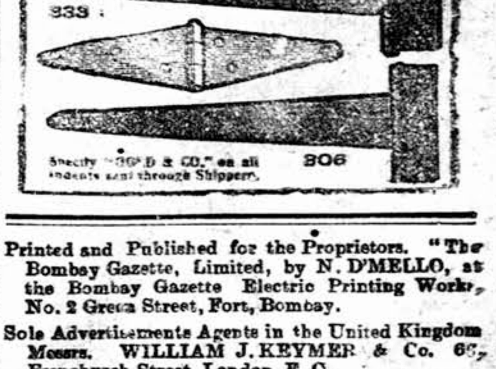

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